

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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SEPTEMBER, 1919

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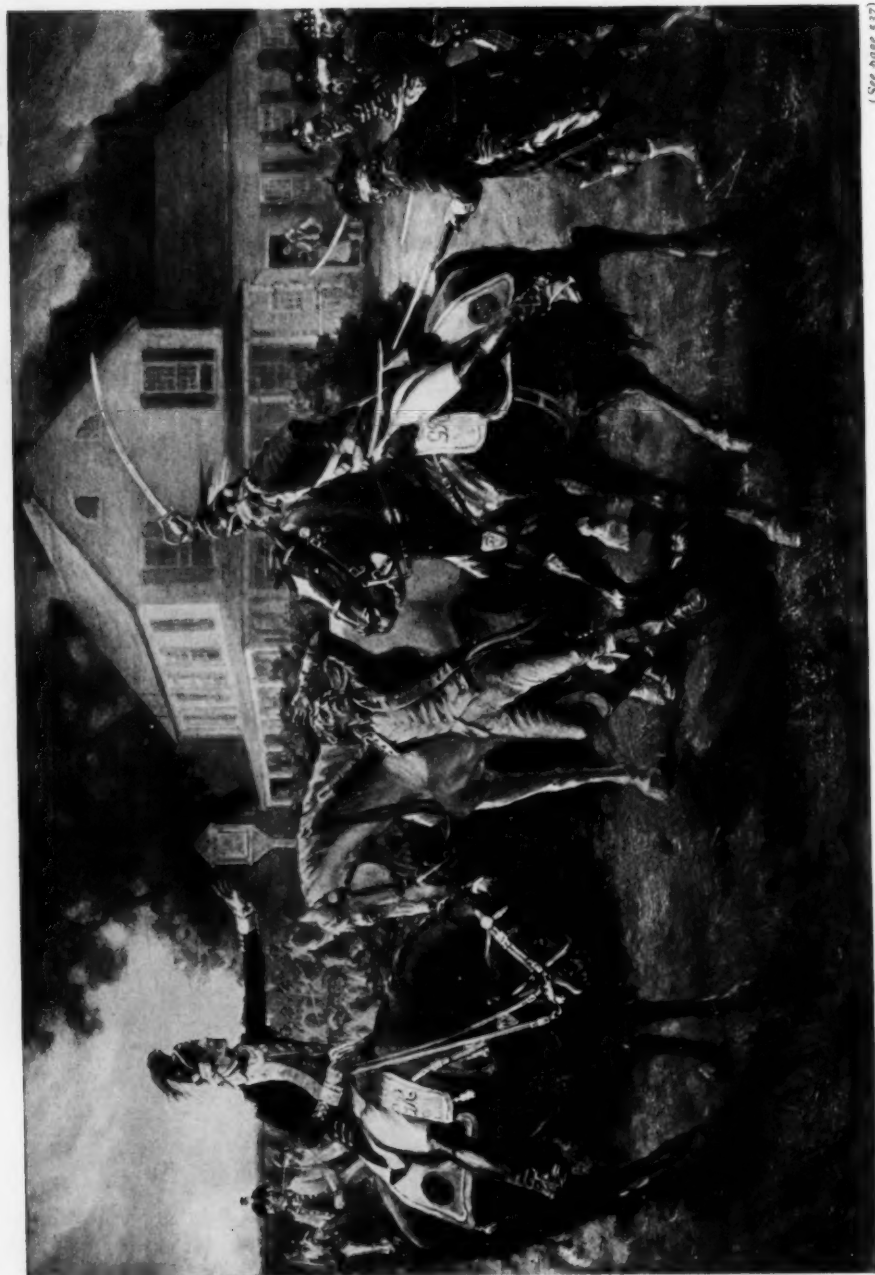
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ASSAULT ON GENERAL NATHANIEL WOODHULL AT HOLLS, 1776
PAINTING BY J. W. DUNSMORE IN THE OFFICE OF THE TITLE GUARANTEE COMPANY, BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y.

(See page 537)

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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SEPTEMBER, 1919

WHOLE No. 326

THE AMERICAN GIRL: 1719-1919

By Kate Dickinson Sweetser

Author of: "Ten American Girls from History," "Ten Girls from Dickens,"
"Ten Great Adventures"

Illustrations By Julie C. Pratt



On the Boston Common we see them first, the American girls of 1749—and a pretty sight they were, celebrating the fourth anniversary of the founding of the "Boston Society for promoting Industry and Frugality." There were three hundred of them there, "young spinsters" all, spinning on their wheels under the great over-arching trees, with the carpet of grass under their pretty feet and a sky over their heads as blue as many of the eyes intent on the work they were doing, while the low hum of the revolving wheels made music to many ears, as the flax flew under their skillful fingers.

For many a day after that anniversary,

NOTE.—Thanks are due to Mrs. Alice Morse's "Two Centuries of Costume," "Home Life in Colonial Days," and "Diary of Anna Green Winslow," also to *Scribner's Magazine* for quotations and facts embodied in this article.

spinning was one of the main industries of the Colonial maiden. In all the processes of flax raising and its various uses, the girls of the households were most proficient, and so charming a picture did a pretty maid make seated at her wheel that an old ballad records of an impetuous lover:

"He kissed Mistress Polly when the clock-reel ticked,"—the clock reel being a machine which counted the exact number of strands in a knot and ticked when the right number had been wound. Then the spinner would stop and tie a knot and a lover's moment had come.

In the days of the Revolution the women of the Colonies banded together in patriotic societies called Daughters of Liberty, and determined to wear only clothing of home manufacture. They met at the different homes to spin, each one bringing her wheel, and at one meeting



(See page 517)

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THEY PASS BEFORE US
COLONIAL GIRL, REVOLUTIONARY BELLE, BEAUTY OF THE EMPIRE



IN SLOW PARADE

PERIOD, BRAVE GIRL OF THE CIVIL WAR, AND HEROINE OF TODAY

seventy linen wheels were in use—at another, where there were forty-four women present, they spun 2223 knots of linen and tow, and wove one linen sheet and two towels. In 1777 Miss Eleanor Fry of Rhode Island spun enough linen yarn in one day to weave twelve handkerchiefs, and at a time when there were about five or six skeins to a pound of flax, and the pay for spinning was sixpence a skein. Sisters these, of the women in Red Cross work-rooms of our day!

Martha Washington always carefully dyed her worn-out silk gowns and scraps to a desired shade, unravelled them carefully, wound them on bobbins and had them woven into chair and cushion coverings, showing a creditable thrift in the First Lady of the Land which is worthy of emulation.

In the summer of 1775 when the needed supplies to outfit the Continental Army were painfully meager, the Provincial Congress made a demand on the people for thirteen thousand warm coats to be ready for the soldiers by the time cold weather came. The request sounds like many similar ones made of the women and girls of our own war days. Then, as now, there was no faltering, no refusal. "By hundreds of hearthstones throughout the country wool-wheels and hand-loom were eagerly started, and the order was filled by the patriotic women, young and old, of America."

But spinning and weaving were not the only occupations that filled the daylight hours of the American woman of earlier days, as is shown by a glance at the diary of a young girl of Connecticut, by the name of Abigail Foote. The following is only one of many similar entries:

"Fix'd gown for Prude,—Mend Mother's Riding-hood,—Spun short thread,—Fix'd two gowns for Welsh's girls,—Carded tow,—Spun linen,—Work'd on Cheese-basket.—Hatchell'd

flax with Hannah. We did 51 lbs. apiece,—Pleated and ironed,—Read a sermon of Doddridge's,—Spooled a piece,—Milked the Cows,—Spun linen, did 50 knots,—Made a broom of Guinea wheat straw,—Spun thread to whiten,—Set a Red Dye,—Had two scholars from Mrs. Taylor's,—carded two pounds of whole wool and felt Nationly,—Spun harness twine,—Scoured the Pewter."

Truly a busy young person, this Miss Abigail Foote! Broom making was one of the special industries in which girls took an active part. Another duty of the younger women was tending and picking geese. Goose-picking was hard, and unpleasant, as a stocking had to be pulled over the bird's head to keep it from biting, and the pickers had to wrap their heads in cloths and wear old clothing as the down flew everywhere.

The making of samplers, while less necessary than many other occupations, was another employment which the girls of early America took seriously, and many of the examples which have been handed down are charming in their quaint phrasing and wool-worked figures of man and beast. That all kinds of needlework were carefully taught is shown by a set of rules printed in 1821, the rules having been used for at least a century. "The girls were first shown how to turn a hem on a piece of waste paper; then they proceeded to the various stitches in this order; to hem, to sew and to fell a seam, to draw threads and hemstitch, to gather and sew on gathers, to make button-holes, to sew on buttons, to do herring-bone stitch, to darn, to mark, to tuck, whip and sew on a frill."

Even in the homes of the wealthy, where there were many serving maids to do their mistresses' bidding, it was necessary for the daughters of the family to help with the cooking, and there was much of it to do, for the housewife of that time felt disgraced if her larder was not



overflowing with pies, cakes and bread. There were also two annual pieces of work in which the young women of every household took an active part—in the spring, candle-dipping, and the autumn, soap-making, which latter was a most tedious kind of work, but necessary, for the soft soap was used in the big monthly washes common to every household in Colonial days. The periods devoted to such hard labor were doubtless enlivened with thoughts and talk of the next quilting bee,—as they were held frequently in every settlement, and served as an excuse for merry gatherings of the young folk.

Even with this fleeting glimpse of the girls of early centuries at their work, we see that they were never idle. It was an age of serious, almost solemn existence except for the rare instances where light-hearted youth over-rode all barriers of custom and acted according to its own sweet will. And in accordance with this prevailing temper of mind, there was for a time a somber note of useful economy in the dress of the early Colonists. But such simplicity never prevails for long, and soon there crept in an echo of the extravagant dressing obtaining at that time among Court circles in England, until finally the Massachusetts General Court felt obliged to pass laws forbidding the purchase of garments with silver, gold,

or thread lace on them. Thirty-eight young women of the Connecticut Valley were brought before the court for breaking these laws, and a young girl named Hannah Lyman came before the Magistrates wearing the very cap they had objected to, in "a flaunting manner," which calm proceeding of sixteen year old Hannah showed a certain ominous defiance of her sex of man-made laws concerning woman's apparel. Soon the change in regard to such matters became general, and there came into vogue "a very elaborate and extravagant mode of dress," even little girls being dressed in the formal and elegant and wholly inappropriate fashion of their mothers. Little tots wore vast hoop-petticoats, heavy stays, and high-heeled shoes, and to protect their complexions, they wore masks of cloth, satin or velvet. Dolly Payne, who afterwards became the wife of President Madison, went to school "wearing a white linen mask to keep every ray of sun from her fair skin, a sunbonnet sewed on her head every morning by her careful mother, and long gloves covering the hands and arms." Contrast that, if you will, with the sunburned, freckled, hatless, short-socked youngster of our day and give many thanks!

Every year in the middle of the Eighteenth Century our first President sent

to England for an outfit for his step-daughter, and the order included Pack-thread stays, stiff silk coats, masks, caps, bonnets, bibs, ruffles, necklaces, fans, of silk, and leather pumps, eight pairs of kid mitts and four pairs of gloves! A little New England girl in a Boston school, when twelve years old, had twelve silk gowns, but her teacher wrote home that she must have another one of a recently imported rich fabric, and it was at once bought for her because it was "suitable for her rank and station."

By the latter part of the Eighteenth Century in America young people who belonged to families of high social standing and wealth, were leading lives as purposeless and frivolous as that of any Twentieth Century girl, and it is especially illuminating to note that when John Hancock was President of the Continental Congress, amid all his responsibilities and perplexities, he took pleasure in sending a gift to his lady-love, fair Dorothy Quincy. On sending it he wrote:

"I have sent you by Doer Church, in a paper box directed to you, the following things for your acceptance & which I do insist you wear. If you do not I shall think the Donor is the objection.—2 pair white silk, 4 pair white thread stockings which I think will fit you. 1 pr. Black Satin Shoes. 1 pr. Black Calem do. . . One very pretty light hat, 1 neat airy Summer Cloak, 2 Caps, 1 Fann.

Yours without Reserve

JOHN HANCOCK.

And *that* before they were married! Can our age furnish a better text for exhortation to parents? I think not.

Eliza Southgate, a child of Dr. and Mrs. Southgate of Leicester, Massachusetts, who was born in 1783, writes from a school at the age of fourteen where she is being "finished" after the habit of the day, that she is studying "writing, reading and cyphering, also learning French and Dancing." She adds "We get up early in the morning and

make our beds and sweep the chamber. There's four beds in the chamber, and two persons in each bed. We have chocolate for breakfast and supper."

On a visit to a friend in Boston, Eliza writes of many balls and assemblies. Also there is a hint of a certain defiance of rigorous rules of etiquette in the sentence "Richard Cutts went shopping with me yesterday morn. Engaged to go to the play with him next week." (How about the *shocking* freedom of the girl of to-day?) In her third letter to her mother, Eliza writes:

... "Now Mamma what do you think I am going to ask for—A Wig. Eleanor Coffin has got a new one just like my hair, and only 5 dollars. I must either cut my hair or have one. I cannot dress it at all stylish. Mrs. Coffin bought Eleanor's and says that . . . she will get me one just like it. How much time it will save—in one year! We could save it in pins and paper, besides the trouble. At the Assembly I was quite ashamed of my head, for nobody had long hair. If you will consent to my having one do send me over a 5 dollar bill by the post immediately after you receive this, for I am in hopes to have it for the next Assembly."

There seems to be an undercurrent in that little note which is reminiscent of some girls we know in this year of 1919, even though their plea is not for wigs. But in one way the girls of that time were ahead of our own daughters,—they were taught the art of penmanship and of self-expression in letter writing. Letters were more difficult and expensive to send, and therefore more was expressed in them, but aside from that, it was an age when thoughts on serious matters, such as religion and government, were expressed by young women who would today be considered entirely too immature to be taken seriously even by their own contemporaries.

In the year of 1802, when Eliza was nineteen, she visited a friend in Portland, Maine, and we find distinct evidence that

youth calls to youth in varying phases, but the same language, through the centuries, for Eliza admits having:

"Such a frolic! Such a chain of adventures I never before met with, nay, the page of romance never presented its equal. 'Tis now Monday,—but a little more method, that I may be understood. I have just ended my Assembly's adventure,—never got home till this morning. Thursday it snowed violently, the snow drifts were very large. However, as it was the last Assembly I could not resist the temptation of going, as I knew all the world would be there. About 7 I went downstairs and found young Charles Coffin, the minister, in the parlor. After the usual enquiries were over, he stared awhile at my feathers and flowers, asked if I was going out;—I told him I was going to the Assembly. 'Think, Miss Southgate,' said he, after a long pause. 'Think would you go out to *meeting* in such a storm as this'?"

There followed a reproof from the reverend gentleman, which Eliza heard in silence unwilling, so she says "to begin an argument that I was unable to support."

In the latter part of the Eighteenth Century, we find in the diary of a bright young girl by the name of Anna Green Winslow, who was being educated in a Boston school, the following entry which is so characteristic of the times; Anna writes,

"Yesterday towards evening I took a walk with cousin Sally . . . I had my *HEDDUS* (head) roll on." (Even the heads of the youngest girls were top-heavy at that time with huge rolls of artificial hair.) "Aunt Deming said it ought not to be made at all. It makes my head itch & burn like anything, Mamma. This famous roll is not made wholly of a red Cow Tail, but is a mixture of that and horsehair (very coarse), & a little human hair of yellow hue, that I suppose was taken out of the back part of an old wig. When it first came home Aunt put it on & my new cap on it, she then took up her apron and mesur'd me, and from the roots of my hair on my forehead to the top of my notions, I mesur'd above an inch longer than I did downwards from the roots of my hair to the end of my chin. Nothing renders a young person more amiable than virtue & modesty, without the help of false hair" . . . !

Bad enough, so we sigh, the powder and rouge of 1919, but how about these head rolls and wigs—the hair cut and singed and curled into lifelessness according to the mode of the moment? What of the masks—linen, silk or velvet—that kept every ray of sunlight from young faces? Do I hear someone murmur: "Yes, but the girl of today smokes cigarettes and drinks cocktails." True, but this Century is not alone in its claim to such weakness, for who has not seen some snuffbox of too dainty fashioning for masculine use? And of a young people's party at which Anna Winslow was one of the guests she wrote:

"Our treat was nuts, raisins, cakes, Wine, Punch, hot and cold, and all in great plenty."

And that party with its plentiful supply of wine and punch was no unusual affair for the young people of that day, as history assures us!

During the Revolution there was much elaborate dressing among young women, for while the men of the Continental Army were bitterly opposed to having the girls of their country take part in the festivities given by the British, yet all their efforts to curb the fair damsels were useless, and they went on their independent way, flirting and dancing with gallant Redcoats, wearing their most lovely gowns and displaying their most alluring charms to fascinate the visiting officers. Gowns of that day were waves and billows of gauze, so were caps, bonnets, petticoats and even cloaks, and with these were worn many paste ear-rings, buckles, pins, necklaces and hair ornaments to enhance the beauty and attractiveness of the wearers.

Phillip Fithian, tutor in a Virginia home, in his diary speaks of a Miss Washington, then a guest in the home,



"She has but lately had an opportunity for Instruction in Dancing, yet she moves with Propriety when she dances a Minuett and without Flirts or vulgar Capers when she dances a Reel or County Dance."

Evidently others of his acquaintance were given to "Flirts and Capers!"

Again he describes another guest,

"She is a well-set Maid of a proper height, neither high nor low. Her aspect when she is sitting is *masculine* and *dauntless*. . . . Her hair is a dark brown, which was crap'd up very high & in it she had a ribbon interwoven, with an artificial flower. At each of her ears dangled a Brilliant Jewel. She was pinched in rather too *near* in a pair of new fashioned stays, which I think are a nuisance both to us and themselves. For the late importation of stays, said to be most fashionable now in London are produced so high upwards we can scarce have any view at all of Lady's snowy necks, and on the contrary, they are extended down so low that whenever Ladies wear them, either young or old, have occasion to Walk, the motion necessary for Walking must, I think, cause a disagreeable friction against the lower edge of the Stays, which is so hard and unyielding. I imputed the Flush which was visible on her face to her being swathed up, Body, Soul and Limbs together, in her Stays."

What a picture! And how about this, —a new note in the now turning tide of fashions, when puffs and hoops and colossal head-dresses are being given over—for what? A French fashion Journal of 1806 announces:

"Pantaloons of corded cambric, trimmed round the bottom with lace or fine muslin made their appearance on ladies in the Gardens last Sunday." The pantalet had arrived!—

A month later the same magazine recorded, "The pantaloons will have but a short run, being ungraceful." Four months later came this:

"A few of our *haut ton* have adopted the short frock and the trousers of the same texture, edged with lace. This dress is much too singular to be general."

An evening dress of that date had long satin trousers to the ankle, edged with three ruffles of pink and white. Over these, reaching only to the knees, was a scant pink satin 'chemise dress,' short and edged with similar ruffles, while the head-dress was an array of lace cap that looked like a night-cap—the whole being as grotesque a costume as ever disfigured a good looking person.

Next in evidence came the Empire gown, which showed a strong revulsion of feeling against the costly materials in use before that time. The most famous wearer of the Empire gown was Madame Recamier, of whom one always thinks in connection with the clinging, scant, transparent dress of the period. All the underwear worn with the Empire creations was of thin texture, close fitting, and but few pieces of it worn. A description of Madame Bonaparte's dress at her marriage says:

"All the clothes worn by the bride might have been put in my pocket. Her dress was of muslin, richly embroidered, of extremely fine texture. Beneath her dress she wore but one garment."

Some belles of that day, more proper than others, wore a tucker with the low-cut gowns a scrap of tulle, called a "Modesty bit," one of which inspired the following lines:

"And where their bosoms you do view
The truth I do declare, O!
A modesty they all must have
If ne'er a smock they wear, O!"

A daring young woman, even appeared one night, without a chemise under her clinging gown, an offense equally as heinous as that of our own day, when gowns are cut V shaped from neck to waist line in the back, and boast little more in the way of concealment in front.

But to return to the Empire period, for the benefit of such critics as view the foibles and fashions of our modern girls with a degree of severity approaching injustice. The chemise dress worn by day as well for evening attire was fashioned of the sheerest material obtainable, and must needs be made tight to form of bosom, drawn very low at each corner of neck, and worn with crossed pearl slide to separate the bosom." A very vulgar looking accessory to such gowns was a gold net which confined the breasts.

In the five years from 1805 to 1810, a one-sided effect was eagerly sought after in dress and hair arrangement. In one case the top of one boot only was turned over to show a fur edging. With the thin gowns one garter was ordered, a beribboned and buckled garter, proving plainly, so declares Mrs. Earle in her *Two Centuries of Costume*, that "garters did not blush unseen, but peeped out shyly—or boldly for all we know—through a cloud of mulle or tulle. Every article pertaining to dress was one sided, even the skirts being of uneven length. Sometimes one sleeve was opened up to the arm size,

or a tunic slashed at one side." There is no reference made to a petticoat being worn under the open tunic, which, says Mrs. Earle, "I must say frankly is precisely like the most severely reprehended dress of one of our modern spectacular plays, a dress that was finally discarded in deference to public opinion. Yet this robe was worn calmly by our discreet and proper great-grandmothers!"

Time fails us to go into the details of the slow alteration of dress and the progress toward the healthy, comfortable sport costume of the athletic girl of the last years of the Nineteenth Century, and her of our own day whose clothing is worn loose and yet with trim smartness, and whose sun-bronzed skin and hardened muscles would have been deemed a crime by her sisters of olden days.

Back and forth swings the pendulum of progress, while they pass before us in slow parade,—Colonial daughters, Revolutionary belle, beauty of the Empire period, brave girl of the Civil War,—emancipated young person of today. Some of them are courtesying low as they pass, a handsome couple moves with the stately grace through quadrille and minuet, others are lost in the dreamy measures of the old waltz. What now? There has come a break in the ranks, a change of manner, of music, of costumes, of step. They are coming towards us so fast that we are confused, have lost the tread of the rhythmic feet, see only a whirling maze of Girls, hopping, dipping, scuffling, jumping, twisting, walking. And is this a dance? *Never!* It is merely the expression of free bodies, free minds, free human beings, happy, untrammelled, bound to enslave if their leaders do not lag behind and criticise and curb too recklessly. The vision changes back into one of the olden days,

and we hear the merry laughter and see the flying feet of the American girls at the British *Meschianza*, where it seemed they had no other purpose than to amuse and be adored.—And what now? A clear-cut picture of the girl of the world of today, in motor uniform, fearlessly driving her car through the dark night, that she may be on hand to succour the wounded, and transport the disabled; the canteen worker; the Red Cross nurse; the Yeowoman; the farmerette, all "on the job" when there is a deed of mercy

to be done, often doing man's work, yet not unmaidenly, for they are too glad of a chance to wear new gowns and dance new dances and to follow the latest word in slang and flirtation.

Not different in essentials, only in details, this girl of 1919, and her sister of earlier centuries; different because environment is so greatly changed, problems are not the same, work and play are not the same, and yet she is one at heart with every American girl of the Centuries past and those that are to come.

D. A. R. LIBRARY

Books received at Memorial Continental Hall for the library since the June, 1919, National Board meeting are:

Genealogy of the Brainerd—Brainard Family in America, 1649–1908. L. A. Brainard, 3 vols. *Hartford Press*, 1908.

Notable Southern Families. Zella Armstrong. Vol. 1. Chattanooga, Lookout Publishing Company, 1918. Gift of Mr. John C. Brown.

Biography of the Signers to the Declaration of Independence, 2d ed., vols. 3–5. Philadelphia, 1828.

Land of the Finger Lakes. Ithaca and Vicinity Cornell University. Jean Stephenson & E. L. Filby, Ithaca, 1917. The last two presented by Miss Jean Stephenson.

The Churches Between the Mountains. A History of the Lutheran Congregations in Perry Co., Pa. Rev. D. H. Focht. Baltimore, 1862. Gift of Hon. Benjamin K. Focht.

History of Halifax Co., N. C. W. C. Allen. Boston, The Cornhill Co., 1918.

History of the townships of Byberry and Moreland in Philadelphia Co., Pa. J. C. Martindale. Philadelphia, 1867.

Muddy River and Brookline, Mass. Records, 1634–1884. 4 vols. Boston, 1875–1893.

Vital Records of Ipswich, Mass., to end of year 1849. Vol. 3. Essex Institute, 1919.

New Jersey Archives. First Series, Vols. 28, 29, 30. Second Series, vols. 3, 4, 5. Gift of the New Jersey State Library.

Records of the Columbia Historical Society. Vols. 20–21. Washington, 1917–1918. Gift of Miss Cordelia Jackson.

Connecticut. State Register and Manual. Hartford, 1919.

The Movement for Statehood, 1845–1846. M. M. Quaife. Madison, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1919.

Proceedings of the 20th Annual Conference of the Iowa Daughters of the American Revolution, March 19–21, 1919. Gift of the Iowa "Daughters."

PAMPHLETS

Blair Genealogy, 1775–1917. S. E. P. Kirkman, n.d.

Blair Records from family Bibles and miscellaneous Tennessee marriages. A. B. Andrews, Ms. The above two presented by Mrs. Alice Blair Andrews.





COMMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT GENERAL



NE of the most important objects of our Society as stated in our Constitution is "to promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge, thus developing an enlightened public opinion, and affording to young and old such advantages as shall develop in them the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens."

With this object in view it was my pleasure to unite with seven of the largest national patriotic associations in the country, in an effort to bring about a better understanding of the Constitution of the United States.

It is the desire of these organizations to cooperate in a national campaign of education on the essential principles of our Government, and I trust that every member of our great Society will be an active participant in this campaign.

These eight national societies have selected the birthday of the Constitution, September 17, 1919, as a day to be especially dedicated to this work, and I, as your President General, hope that meetings for the study of the Constitution will be organized in every locality in which a D. A. R. chapter exists.

The study of our truly American institutions is necessary not only to our foreign-born population but to all of us, as many of our native-born Americans are not familiar with the fundamental principles of our Government.

We, as Daughters, can do much in this truly patriotic work of real Americanization.

* * * * *

The process of adjustment to the requirements of the Constitution and By-Laws, of the National Society as adopted by the Continental Congress in April last, seems to be causing some difficulty, as a number of the changes do not seem to be fully understood.

Every officer of the Society agrees to carry out the laws governing the Society when she becomes an officer, and it is her solemn duty and obligation to live up to that agreement in the conduct of her office.

The offices of the Organizing Secretary General and the Treasurer General are most affected by the new By-Laws and therefore the laws governing these offices need careful attention and thoughtful consideration.

The date for the payment of dues is advanced from March 22d to January 1st, and these must be paid *in advance* or within six months after the amount is due, otherwise the delinquent shall be dropped automatically from the Society.

In order to notify every member who was not conversant with this new By-Law, the Treasurer General received the sanction of the Board to issue to all members-at-large and all chapter treasurers, whose members were affected by it, an impersonal form-letter. This has been received by the great majority with appreciation for the opportunity given them to comply with the law. In a few cases, however, recipients of the form-letter seem aggrieved that their habit of paying their dues at a later date than January 1st had been interfered with.

I am sure when these good members realize that the change in the By-Laws necessitates the payment of dues at an earlier date, and that the National Officers must see that the laws made by the Society and not themselves, are absolutely adhered to, that they will do their part in adjusting themselves to the new law.

Copies of the Constitution and By-Laws were sent in May to every chapter, and it is the duty of the chapter officers to see that the members become conversant with the laws of the Society of which they are a part.



THE MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

By Grace M. Pierce
Registrar General, N. S. D. A. R.

PART I

THE CONTINENTAL ARMY — ITS EVOLUTION

THE army of the American Revolution, in its origin and organization, presents a very unique history quite unlike any other revolutionary army of ancient or modern times. In its beginning it was composed of thirteen distinct armies under as many governing bodies, and while a certain portion was mobilized into a union army known as the Continental line, and commanded by one dominant authority, the Commander-in-Chief, directed by one central governing body, the Continental Congress, yet, throughout the war there remained in the field thirteen separate armies, each reserved for the defence of its own particular state.

In referring to the "Continental Army" of the Revolution, we are apt to think that this term covers the entire Revolutionary army, while in reality the term belongs only to that army which was raised by order of the Continental Congress, the officers of which were appointed by that body, and for the equipment and maintenance of which the Congress became responsible. This army was raised for the general defence of the whole thirteen colonies; it was to move from state to state as its presence was

needed for the protection of the general welfare of the united colonies, and of which General George Washington was the Commander-in-Chief. This army was composed of regiments or brigades furnished by each of the colonies as they were called upon by the Continental Congress, according to its quota as based upon the respective population, and the needs of the hour. This army included regiments of infantry, cavalry, artillery and special organizations. The regiments from each state were referred to as the "Line" of that particular state of the Continental Establishment, for example, the New York Line of the Continental Establishment, the Virginia Line, etc. In a general way this army corresponded to the Regular or National army of to-day. The enlistments were for one, two, three or more years, or during the war. It was the army which fought the great decisive battles of the war, and which, with our French allies, received the surrender of the British army at Yorktown.

In addition to the regiments for the Continental Army, each state was given authority to raise certain regiments for service within its borders only; these regiments formed the organizations known

as State Troops, and while equipped by the State and used only for its defence, they were under Continental pay, but were never recognized as a part of the Continental Army proper. They were under command of officers appointed by the respective legislative bodies.

The Fathers of the Republic were firm believers in universal military training for those who were loyal to the American cause, and measures were passed at an early period of hostilities for the enrollment of every able-bodied man between certain ages in the militia, or, as it might well be called, the people's army. The militia was organized in local companies, to drill and be ready for service when called, and every enlisted man not serving had to furnish a substitute or pay his fine. Each state fixed its own age limit and certain classes were exempted from service; these exempts, if able to bear arms, and those above the age limit, if able to serve, were enrolled in alarm lists, or Home Guards, and were called out only on a general alarm in the immediate vicinity. Out of the general militia were enlisted the Minute Men, whose duty was to respond to an instant's warning and to be ever ready for service. The militia companies generally elected their own officers but were grouped in regiments, under the command of colonels and other officers, appointed by the state legislative bodies.

Another group of the state military organizations were the Independent Companies. These companies were chartered by the State Legislatures and they were under the direct command of the Governor and in action they were not merged with other organizations but acted as independent regiments, the captain of the company ranking as colonel, and the lieutenant of the company as captain.

The seventh form of organization serving in the Revolutionary army, and also as a state body, were certain special groups raised for special services. These several kinds of military organizations made up the Revolutionary Army, sometimes working together, and sometimes separately, but altogether each doing its part to win the great cause at stake, and to create for the world a country based on freedom, equality and liberty.

The first Continental Congress, composed of representatives from the several Colonies, met in September, 1774, and its session of several months was devoted to a consideration of the problems and dangers confronting the English Colonies of the Atlantic seaboard. The time was mostly spent in drafting memorials, petitions, and addresses to the King of England, the people of Great Britain, the British Colonies, and the Colony agents; non-importation and exportation resolves and resolutions of various kinds.

That the first Continental Congress had no thought of revolution, or even separation from the mother country, during the year 1774, is evidenced by these several documents and also by the fact that the body made no preparations for an outbreak of any kind, no provision for securing arms and ammunition, and no arrangement for raising and equipping an army. When the second Continental Congress met on May 10, 1775, it found itself facing a condition of war brought about by the aggressions of the mother country inflicted upon certain of the Colonies represented in the Congress assembled at the time.

On the morning of the day that Congress assembled to organize, Ethan Allen and Seth Warner, acting under commissions from their respective Colonies, had demanded and received the surrender of Fort Ticonderoga in the "name of the

Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress"; Crown Point was taken on the following day, although news of these events did not reach Philadelphia until several days later. On Thursday, May 11, 1775, the second Congress met for the transaction of business, and immediately after the opening prayer, John Hancock, in behalf of the Massachusetts Colony and as its representative, laid before the body then in session, a letter from the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts, a copy of resolutions adopted by the same body, and a series of depositions of citizens of the colony regarding the events which had transpired at Concord and Lexington, on the nineteenth of the previous month.

Immediately after the reading of these documents, the Congress resolved that on the following Monday

"the Congress will resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to take into consideration the state of America."

The first war-like measure was adopted on the following Monday, May 15th, in consideration of a matter brought before the Congress by the delegates of the city and colony of New York, with a request for advice as to how to conduct themselves with regard to the troops expected there. After serious consideration, the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That it be recommended for the present to the inhabitants of New York, that if the troops which are expected should arrive, the said Colony act on the defensive so long as may be consistent with their safety and security: that the troops be permitted to remain in the barracks, so long as they behave peaceably and quietly, but that they be not suffered to erect fortifications or take any steps for cutting off the communication between the town and country; and that if they commit hostilities or invade private property, the inhabitants should defend themselves and their property and repel force by force; that the warlike stores be removed from the town; that places of retreat in case of necessity be provided for the

women and children of New York; and that a sufficient number of men be embodied and kept in constant readiness for protecting the inhabitants from insult and injury."

This resolution was transmitted by the New York delegates back to the colony.

A further resolution was adopted that a committee be appointed to consider what posts were necessary in the Colony of New York, and the number of troops necessary to garrison them. Serving on this committee, we find the names of Mr. (George) Washington, Mr. (Thomas) Lynch, Mr. S.(amuel) Adams, and the delegates from New York.

Day after day, from this time on for nearly a month, the Congress continued to go into a committee of the whole, rising from time to time to report various resolutions which consideration of the matters before them rendered necessary. On May 18th, the President laid before the body some important intelligence received the night before by express from New York, relative to the capture of Ticonderoga by a detachment from Massachusetts Bay and Connecticut. This communication being read, the messenger was called and questioned regarding the affair, the importance of the post, and the disposition of the Canadians. The Congress, being convinced that an invasion from Quebec was designed, advised the committees of the cities and counties of New York and Albany to immediately remove the cannon and stores from Ticonderoga to the south end of Lake George, and, if necessary, to apply to the colonies of New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut for additional forces to establish a strong post at that place. And, also that an exact inventory should be taken of all such cannon and stores, in order

"that they may be safely returned when the restoration of the former harmony between Great Britain and these Colonies, so ardently

wished for by the latter, shall render it prudent and consistent with the overruling law of self-preservation."

No further resolutions were forthcoming until May 25th, when a series of resolutions were reported on the advisability of establishing certain posts in New York, briefly as follows: That a post be fortified at or near King's Bridge to prevent communication being cut off between the city and country; that posts be taken on each side of the Hudson River and batteries erected to prevent vessels passing for the purpose of harrassing the inhabitants; that the militia of New York be armed and trained, and in constant readiness to act at a moment's warning; and that a number be embodied and kept in the city for the protection of the inhabitants, etc. That the number of men sufficient for these several posts be left to the decision of the Provincial Convention of New York, provided the whole number does not exceed three thousand; no bounty and clothing to be allowed these men and their pay to be the same as the New England troops; and that they should be enlisted to serve until the last day of December following, unless this Congress should direct that they be sooner disbanded.

On May 26th, by reason of a copy of a resolution passed by the British House of Commons, February 20, 1775, and brought before the Congress by a delegate from New Jersey, it was recommended to persevere the more vigorously in preparing for their defence,

"as it is very uncertain whether the earnest endeavors of the Congress to accommodate the unhappy differences between G. Britain and the colonies by conciliatory Measures will be successful."

Later in the day the Committee of the whole reported resolutions for a petition to be sent to the King of England.

On May 27th, a Committee of Ways and Means was appointed to supply the Colonies with arms and military stores, with the following members: George Washington, Philip Schuyler, Thomas Mifflin, Silas Deane, Lewis Morris and Samuel Adams.

In the meantime, a letter had been drafted of friendly assurances to the Canadians and explanations that the capture of Ticonderoga and Crown Point had been a matter of self-preservation, and expressing hope that the people of Canada would unite with them in defence of their common liberty.

A resolution was adopted May 29th that no provisions be exported to the island of Nantucket except from the colony of Massachusetts Bay, as it was deemed of great importance that the British fishery should not be furnished with provisions from this country through Nantucket. A letter from Col. Arnold was received May 31st, dated at Crown Point, May 23d, stating that a force of four hundred regulars was at St. Johns, making preparations to cross the lake, and expecting to be joined by a body of Indians, with a plan to retake Crown Point and Ticonderoga. This letter asked for reinforcements and supplies. The Congress thereupon recommended that the Governor of Connecticut be requested to send immediately strong reinforcements to the garrisons at these points, and the Provincial Convention of New York be desired to furnish these troops with provisions and other necessary supplies; and on the following day the government of Connecticut was further recommended to appoint commissaries to receive at Albany the supplies of provisions from the Provincial Convention of New York, and forward them; "this Congress has nothing more in view than the defence of these colonies."

Up to this time, it will be observed that the Continental Congress had taken no direct action toward providing an army or supplies, but had restricted its measures to recommendations to the several colonies, thus acting only in an advisory capacity.

On the second day of June, however, a letter was received from the Provincial Convention of Massachusetts, dated May 16, 1775, which, apparently, started a more aggressive line of action. This letter, signed by Joseph Warren, President of the Convention, after reciting the existing conditions and the necessity of raising an army, closed with the following paragraph:

"As the Army now collecting from different colonies is for the general defence of the rights of America, we would beg leave to suggest to your consideration the propriety of your taking the regulation and general direction of it, that the operations may more effectually answer the purposes designed."

The following day a committee of five persons was chosen by ballot to take into consideration this letter and report to the Congress what, in their opinion, was the proper advice to be given to that Convention; the Committee thus chosen consisted of John Rutledge, Thomas Johnson, John Jay, James Wilson and Richard Henry Lee.

This action was followed by the appointment of a committee to borrow six thousand pounds for the use of America, the repayment of which with interest, the Congress agreed to provide for. The said sum was to be expended in the purchase of gunpowder for the use of the "Continental Army." This is the *first* record or mention in the proceedings of a Continental army. Committees were also appointed to draft a petition to the King, and to report addresses to the people of Great Britain, Ireland and Jamaica.

The committee on the letter from

Massachusetts reported on June 7, but no action was taken until two days later, when a reply was directed to the first part of the letter, and on motion the Provincial Convention of New York was requested to convey to Providence in Rhode Island, or to any port in the government of Massachusetts Bay, 5000 barrels of flour for the use of the Continental Army; and the Committee on Correspondence at Providence and the government of Massachusetts were desired to forward the same to the camp before Boston, as soon as possible

"And this Congress will make provision for defraying the expense incurred for this service."

The following day the colonies of New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut and the interior towns of Massachusetts were recommended to furnish the American army before Boston with as much powder out of town and public stocks as they could possibly spare, keeping account of the same for repayment. The colonies of New England and New York and the eastern division of New Jersey were directed to collect all the salt petre and brimstone in their several towns and districts and to transmit the same to the Provincial Convention of New York, which, in turn, was to have the powder mills of that colony manufacture it into gunpowder for the use of the soldiers of the Continental army.

The western division of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, the lower counties of Delaware, and Maryland were directed to send supplies of the same materials to Philadelphia, and Virginia, North and South Carolina were also to secure the manufacture of their supplies.

At the session of June 14, the first direct order was voted to raise troops for the Continental army. Six companies of expert riflemen were ordered raised in

Pennsylvania, two in Maryland and two in Virginia; each company to consist of a captain, three lieutenants, four sergeants, four corporals, a drummer or trumpeter, and sixty-eight privates; each company as soon as completed to march and join the army near Boston and to be under the command of the chief officer in that army. The form of enlistment was prescribed as follows:

"I, ———, have, this day, voluntarily enlisted myself, as a soldier, in the American continental army, for one year, unless sooner discharged: And I do bind myself to conform, in all instances, to such rules and regulations, as are, or shall be, established for the government of the said army."

On June 15, the Congress voted that a General be appointed to command all the Continental forces, raised or to be raised for the defence of American liberty, and that five hundred dollars be allowed for his pay and expenses. The election was by ballot, and the record shows that "George Washington, Esq.," was unanimously elected. The president of the Congress, John Hancock, officially informed Mr. Washington of his election immediately upon the opening of the session on the following day. "Whereupon Colonel Washington, standing in his place, spoke as follows:

"Mr. President,

"Tho' I am truly sensible of the high Honour done me, in this Appointment, yet I feel great distress, from a consciousness that my abilities and military experience may not be equal to the extensive and important Trust: However, as the Congress desire it, I will enter upon the momentous duty, and exert every power I possess in their service, and for support of the glorious cause. I beg they will accept my most cordial thanks for this distinguished testimony of their approbation.

"But, lest some unlucky event should happen, unfavourable to my reputation, I beg it may be remembered, by every Gentleman in the room, that I, this day, declare with the utmost sincerity, I do not think myself equal to the Command I am honoured with.

"As to pay, Sir, I beg leave to assure the

Congress, that as no pecuniary consideration could have tempted me to have accepted this arduous employment, at the expense of my domestic ease and happiness, I do not wish to make any profit from it. I will keep an exact Account of my expences. Those, I doubt not, they will discharge, and that is all I desire."

The committee which was appointed to draught a commission to the general, reported the same, which, being read by paragraphs and debated, was agreed to and is as follows:

In Congress

The delegates of the United Colonies of New Hampshire, New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, the Counties of New-Castle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina: To George Washington, Esq.

We, reposing special trust and confidence in your patriotism, valor, conduct, and fidelity, do, by these presents, constitute and appoint you to be General and Commander-in-chief, of the army of the United Colonies, and of all the forces now raised, or to be raised, by them, and of all others who shall voluntarily offer their service and join the said Army for the Defence of American liberty, and for repelling every hostile invasion thereof: And you are hereby vested with full power and authority to act as you shall think for the good and welfare of the service.

And we do hereby strictly charge and require all Officers and Soldiers, under your command, to be obedient to your orders, and diligent in the exercise of their several duties.

And we do also enjoin and require you to be careful in executing the great trust reposed in you, by causing strict discipline and order to be observed in the army, and that the soldiers be duly exercised, and provided with all convenient necessities.

And you are to regulate your conduct in every respect by the rules and discipline of war (as herewith given you), and punctually to observe and follow such orders and directions, from time to time, as you shall receive from this, or a future Congress of these United Colonies, or Committee of Congress.

This commission to continue in force, until revoked by this, or a future Congress.

(Signed by) John Hancock, Pres.
and Chas. Thomson, Sec.

Dated Philada June 17, 1775.

A committee was immediately appointed to draft this commission and

instructions for the general; and continuing the organization of the army, the Congress voted there should also be the following officers: Two major-generals, eight brigadier-generals, one adjutant-general, one commissary-general, one quartermaster general and a deputy, one paymaster-general and a deputy, one chief engineer and two assistants at the grand camp, a chief and two assistants in a separate department, three *aides-de-camp*, a secretary to the general, a secretary to the major-general acting in a separate department, and a commissary of the musters.

June 17, the committee reported the commission to General Washington, and the Congress unanimously declared

"that having unanimously chosen George Washington, Esq., to be General and Commander-in-chief of such forces as are or shall be raised for the maintenance and preservation of American liberty, it would maintain and assist him and adhere to him, the said George Washington, Esq., with their lives and fortunes in the same cause."

By this action the Continental Congress adopted as its own the army then before Boston, raised and equipped by the colonies of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut and Rhode Island, and of which Artemas Ward had been appointed commander-in-chief by Massachusetts, and accepted as such by the other colonies. General Ward was chosen first Major-General by the Continental Congress, Charles Lee, second Major-General, and Horatio Gates, Adjutant

General with rank of Brigadier. A few days later it was moved to have four major-generals instead of two, and Philip Schuyler was chosen the third, and Israel Putnam the fourth.

Connecticut, New Hampshire and Rhode Island were also requested to send forward to the army before Boston all their embodied troops.

On June 20, the committee appointed to draft instructions for General Washington reported and the following day he left his seat in the Congress and departed to join the army at Boston. When he arrived in New York he heard news of the battle of Bunker Hill, and pushed forward on his journey as rapidly as possible, reaching Charlestown the afternoon of July 2nd. On the morning of July 3rd, he assumed formal command of the Continental Army, and on July 4th, issued his first general orders, by the closing paragraphs of which formal announcement was made to the world that the militia and volunteer army raised by the colonies of New England was henceforth the army of the United Colonies, and the first embodiment of the Continental Line.

"The Continental Congress having now taken all the troops of the several colonies which have been raised, or which may hereafter be raised, for the support and defense of the liberties of America, into their pay and service, they are now the troops of the United Provinces of North America; and it is to be hoped that all distinctions of colonies will be laid aside, so that one and the same spirit may animate the whole, and the only contest be who shall render, on this great and trying occasion, the most essential service to the great and common cause in which we are all engaged."



GENERAL NATHANIEL WOODHULL AND MEMORIALS IN HIS HONOR

By Edward Hale Brush



THE anniversary of the death of General Nathaniel Woodhull, for whom one of the Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution is named, falls on September 20th. It happens that at this writing a movement is under way to preserve from demolition the venerable structure associated with this noted episode in the Revolutionary history of Long Island. It is hoped to carry out a plan for making it a community building as well as historical museum, on somewhat the same lines as King Manor, Jamaica, described in the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine some months ago. If this is done it will serve three ends: honor the soldiers and sailors from the vicinity who went forth to battle in the great World War, commemorate the services of Woodhull and preserve the traditions of the locality, and provide a gathering place for the young people of the community, which will be espe-

cially needed in the "dry era" at hand.

This building was old when Woodhull was assaulted there, in 1776, for it dates back to the year 1710, and was a favorite resort with the British when traveling on Long Island for many years prior to the Revolution. It has been used as a hotel for over 200 years and on the recent death of George J. Goetz, who conducted it as such for over a quarter of a century, was sold to developers who will raze the structure and cut up the site in building lots unless the movement to preserve it is made successful.

Hollis, where the assault upon Woodhull took place, was in the time of the Revolution called East Jamaica. The inn stood upon the turnpike leading eastward from Brooklyn and Jamaica along which the British advanced part of their forces after their success in the Battle of Long Island.

General Woodhull was a leading figure in the civic and military history of the Colony

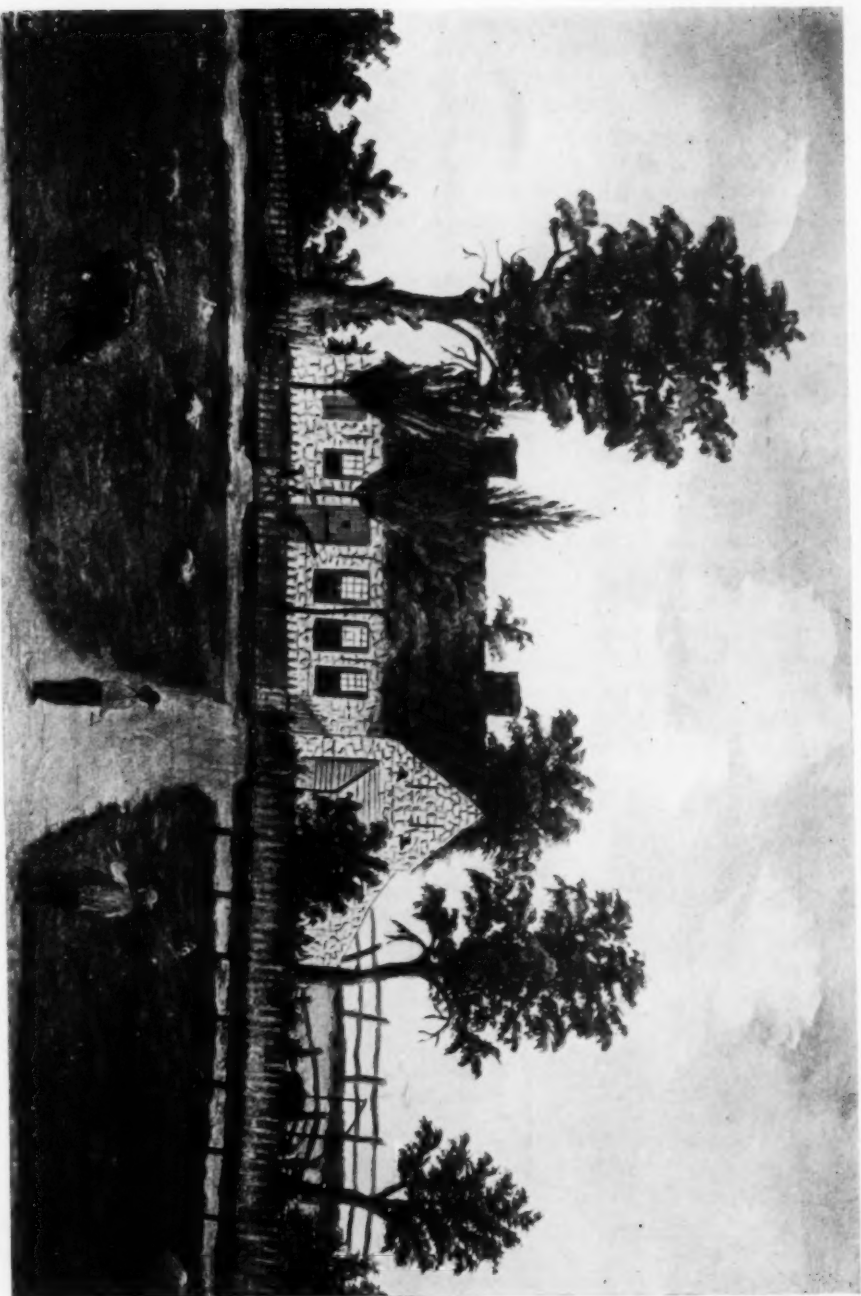


BRONZE RELIEF ON WALL OF WOODHULL SCHOOL PRESENTED
BY SONS OF THE REVOLUTION
THIS TABLET IS THE WORK OF ALBERT WEINERT

of New York in the years leading up to the Revolution. He was born in Brookhaven Township, Long Island, in 1722, a son of Nathaniel Woodhull, of Brookhaven, and descended from Richard Woodhull, who came from Thetford, Northampton, England, about the middle of the previous century and settled at Jamaica and afterward at Brookhaven. He was educated with the view of his being called upon to administer the affairs of an extensive estate, and his abilities soon marked him for public service. His first conspicuous military service was in the French and Indian War, when in 1753 he served as major under General Abercrombie in the campaign against Crown Point and Ticonderoga, and distinguished himself by his gallantry at Fort Frontenac. He was at the capture of Fort Frontenac and served as Colonel under Amherst in the campaign against Montreal. In civic affairs he represented Suffolk County, Long Island, in the Colonial Assembly and was president of the Provincial Congress of New York at White Plains, and of the New York State Assembly convened after the Declaration of Independence.

In August, 1776, General Woodhull received leave of absence from Congress to visit his home at Mastic, L. I., but soon afterward received word that the enemy had landed troops and was threatening New York from the Brooklyn side. He at once proceeded to Jamaica to join the militia of Queens County and part of Suffolk County. His instructions were to protect the cattle on which the American troops depended for supplies, and he proceeded to gather them on the high ridge running through Queens county under

guard of troops. But his force was small, so he sent word that "he was at the place with less than 100 men and could do nothing without re-enforcements, and would have to retreat unless he had assistance." He had about 1500 head of cattle to guard, and the expected assistance did not arrive. On the morning of the 28th he ordered his troops, such as they were, to fall back several miles east of Jamaica while he waited at the latter place for the promised re-enforcements. At length he retired slowly with a few companions and reaching the inn at what is now Hollis, took refuge there from a thunderstorm. In the meantime Sir William Erskine with the 17th Light Dragoons and the 71st Foot came up and surrounded the place, aided by a Tory named Cornwall. He was called on to surrender, and replied that he would "if treated like a gentleman." He immediately gave up his sword in token of surrender. An officer who is reputed to have been Major Baird, of the 71st British Regiment, ordered him to say "God Save the King." He replied, "God save us all and the Continental Army." This so enraged the ruffianly officer that he assaulted the defenceless Woodhull with his broadsword, and would have killed him on the spot had it not been for another British officer, of more honor and humanity, Major Delancey, who interfered. As it was the General was badly wounded in the head and one of his arms was almost severed and was mangled from shoulder to wrist. There is a tradition that he was taken to the inn and from there removed to Jamaica, where he was placed in a church used as a prison, and later with about eighty other prisoners was conveyed to Gravesend Bay and



OLD PAINTING OF HOUSE OF NICASIS DE SILE, NEW UTRECHT, LONG ISLAND, WHERE GENERAL WOODHULL DIED. IT HAS LONG SINCE DISAPPEARED

confined on a vessel which had been used to transport livestock and had no accommodations for health and comfort. At first he was obliged to sleep on the bare floor. These hardships aggravated his wounds so that when, after remonstrance had been made, he was removed from the vessel and taken to the house of Nicasius de Sille, at New Utrecht, it was too late to save him. His arm was amputated, but mortification had set in and he died, his wife at his side, September 20, 1776, in the fifty-fourth year of his age. He was buried at Mastic, and the Woodhull Chapter makes a pilgrimage to his grave there every year.

It was long felt that the historic character of this spot at Hollis should in some way be commemorated, and the late Governor Richard C. McCormick, of Jamaica, initiated such a movement but it did not bear fruit at once. In 1904 a further effort was made resulting in that year in the placing of a cannon, suitably inscribed, and surmounting a granite base, in front of Public School 35, of Hollis, located not far from the scene of the assault and now called the Woodhull School. Eight years later, May 23, 1912, the Sons of the Revolution placed a tablet upon the wall of the school, inscribed as follows:

"Erected by Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York, 1912, in memory of General Nathaniel Woodhull, president of the Provincial Congress of New York in 1775, who on August 28, 1776, was cruelly wounded by the enemy at Jamaica while co-operating with Washington on Long Island. He died a prisoner at new Utrecht, September 20, 1776—Citizen, Soldier, Patriot of the Revolution."

The tablet is the work of the noted sculptor and medalist, Albert Weinert, and is of bronze. Another work of art which commemorates the same inci-

dent is a very spirited painting by John W. Dunsmore in the main office of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, Broadway, New York. In both these works the old inn is pictured in the background. In the painting Major Baird is shown assaulting Woodhull and Major Delancey defending him.

At the ceremonies at the presentation of the tablet by Weinert the Sons of the Revolution, who gave it, invited the Nathaniel Woodhull Chapter of the D. A. R. to participate, and four years later the same chapter had the honor of unveiling another memorial to Woodhull on Long Island. Through the earnest labors of the Chapter under Mrs. C. A. J. Queck-Berner, its regent at that time, funds were raised with which to mark appropriately the spot where Woodhull died, and in May, 1916, impressive ceremonies were held by the Chapter when a boulder with a bronze tablet was dedicated, upon the spot where the old DeSille house once stood. There is a sculptured relief of this old house on the tablet and beneath the words:

"This tablet is placed near the site of the Nicasius de Sille House, where General Woodhull died, September, 1776. Erected by the General Nathaniel Woodhull Chapter, D. A. R."

Besides the address by Mrs. Queck-Berner and by Mrs. William Cumming Story, then President General of the D. A. R., an oration was delivered by the Hon. DeLancey Nicoll, former District Attorney of New York, who is descended from a daughter of General Woodhull who married Henry Nicoll and second, General John Smith. Other descendants of Woodhull took part in this ceremony, and also in that at Hollis when Weinert's tablet was dedicated.

It is interesting to remember in connection with the civic services of this hero that as President of the First Provincial Congress of New York and acting as the first Governor of the new State he appointed John Jay chairman of the committee to draw up the first State Constitution.

The inn at Hollis in front of which Woodhull was assaulted is the oldest building now standing in that part of Queens County. It is hoped that the City of New York may acquire the building itself and the land immediately surrounding for a park and museum, and that the citizens will raise a fund to care for the maintenance of the property. A committee of citizens is now working on the project, and the Daughters of the American Revolution and Sons of the Revolution are invited to coöperate. As has been mentioned, the old inn was quite a resort for the British Army officers and the American elite in the days before the Revolution. Sir Henry Clinton danced the minuet there on several occasions, and on the glass of the small paned windows the British gallants used to scratch their names and those of their fair friends. The first part of the tavern was built about 1710, and some years later it was enlarged and improved by Richard Wiggins, one of three brothers who came over from England in the early years of the 18th Century. Richard

brought his clothes in a trunk now proudly preserved by his great-great-granddaughter, the widow of the late Captain William Wilkinson, of Union Hall Street, Jamaica. She has also other relics from the time the inn was a Colonial resort, including chairs, andirons, tongs and shovel and a set of dishes inherited from Jane Wiggins, born in the inn in 1788. She would bestow them upon some society formed for custody of the historic tavern. From this Jane Wiggins have come down some interesting traditions, including a story she was told in her childhood of how the children when they heard the British coming hid under the trundle beds, the servants buried their half joes in glass bottles, and one old darkey was so scared he ran up the big chimney.

The old inn is associated with other historical episodes and personages, Washington having stopped there, according to tradition, on his journey through Long Island after he became President, but it is identified so closely with the Woodhull incident that it would be appropriate in case of its preservation that Woodhull memorabilia be gathered here and with a memorial in front of it dedicated to the memory of the soldiers and sailors of the late World War the community would be reminded that the Spirits of '76 and of 1918 were one and the same.





MUSIC IN THE NAVY

By Edgar Stanton Maclay

Author of "A History of the United States Navy," "A History of American Privateers," "Reminiscences of the Old Navy," etc.



MILITARY authorities for a long time have recognized the practical value of music in their profession, not only in peace but in time of war. They realize that it stimulates the men to almost superhuman efforts in battle, while in the "piping times of peace" it is of great assistance in keeping the men contented. Aside from the legends of the relief of Lucknow during the Sepoy rebellion (when, it is claimed, the distant sound of bagpipes from Havelock's advancing column reached the ears of the desperate defenders and stimulated them to hold out long enough to save the English women and children from massacre), and the playing of our national songs by the band aboard the United States flagship *Trenton* during the disaster at Apia, when many of our sailors met death in the hurricane, we know that music has won for itself a place of practical value in army and navy organizations.

In the early days of our Navy, musicians were obliged to fight against prejudice. Shortly before the Civil War, when a band-master put in a requisition for an additional instrument, one of our well-known commanders asked, "Haven't we got enough shooting-irons aboard without your getting one of those knock-out,

loose-jointed trombones?" On another occasion, when a similar request was made, the commanding officer tartly replied, "Can't you make noise enough without getting a piccolo?" Gruff as these remarks may seem, we know that no one better appreciated the usefulness of music aboard ship than these very same commanding officers. No one class of men lives closer to nature than the seaman and none has a keener appreciation of the Muse than the toiler on the deep, even if that appreciation happens to be uncultured.

As in many other details pertaining to the science of naval warfare, the United States took the lead in developing navy bands—both official and amateur. There were a few navy bands in the British Navy early in the last century, but it is doubtful if the enlisted men were permitted to organize impromptu bands of their own such as we had in our Navy at the same period. Yet, the English commanders realized the power of music in keeping their crews contented. Dealing with the period of 1810 an English man-of-warsman records: "We had just finished breakfast when a number of our men were seen running, in high glee, toward the main hatchway. The cause of their

joy soon appeared in the person of a short, round-faced, merry-looking tar who descended the hatchway amid cries of 'Hurrah! Here's "Happy Jack."' As soon as the jovial little man had set his foot on the berth deck, he began to sing. It was a song of triumph, of England's naval glories. Every voice was hushed; all work was brought to a standstill, while the crew gathered around in groups to listen. Happy Jack succeeded in imparting his joyous feelings to our people, and they parted with him that night with deep regret."

From the fact that the first real band of music in the United States Navy was deliberately stolen, it would seem that our man-of-war-men of the early days were "passionately fond of music." In 1802 the American 28-gun corvette *Boston*, Captain Daniel McNeil, while on the Mediterranean station, touched at Messina. In the exchange of official courtesies, a band from one of the regiments quartered there came aboard the *Boston* and treated the Yankees to a real "concerto." McNeil was so pleased that he promptly made sail for America with the musicians aboard—despite their protests that they had not provided for the maintenance for their families during this unexpected absence.

Of course our government disavowed the act of McNeil and directed that the musicians be returned to their homes at the first opportunity. But official procedure moved slowly in those days and it was not until five years later, or in 1807, that seven of these musicians boarded the American frigate *Chesapeake* on their return voyage to the Mediterranean. But scarcely had the *Chesapeake* started on this voyage when she was attacked by the British frigate *Leopard* and was com-

pelled to return to port; and again were these musicians thwarted in their attempts to reach home.

Equally spectacular was the career of the second regular band of musicians recorded in our Navy. This band was not kidnapped but captured by our frigate *United States*, Captain Decatur, when he defeated the British frigate *Macedonian* in 1812. There were eight members of this band—Germans, Frenchmen and Italians—who had enlisted on a French battleship, were captured by the Portuguese, and while in Lisbon enlisted on the *Macedonian*, only to be captured a few months later by the *United States*—from which we see that the life of the early sea musician was full of sharps and flats.

That the English naval officer of that day appreciated music is shown by the fact that Captain Carden (the *Macedonian's* commander) had these musicians play under his cabin window when he dined, "and when the wardroom officers messes they played before the door of that sanctum; except on Sundays, when Carden was in the habit of honoring the wardroom with his presence—the band accompanying him."

When these musicians enlisted on the *Macedonian*, clause in their contract stipulated that, in case of battle, they should not be called upon to fight, but should be safely stowed away in the cable tier. Thus, they came out of the battle with the *United States* unscathed. Decatur carried his captured band to New York and these musicians headed the "great" street parade in celebration of this naval victory.

That bands of music aboard British war craft of the *Macedonian's* rating were exceptional may be inferred from the fact that the British frigate *Shannon*

in 1813 (then one of the best equipped warships on the North American station) had no organization in this line. Captain Broke, her commander, however, like most true seamen, loved music, and when he was recovering from the wound he had received in the battle with the American frigate *Chesapeake*, he ordered the *Shannon's* fife to play outside his cabin door; and the tune he called for most frequently was "Yankee Doodle," "for I thought nothing would cheer me up so much as that old tune."

Just when the custom of encouraging the crews of our warships to organize bands aboard their respective crafts began, it is impossible to say. We do know, however, that as early as 1820 there was an amateur band aboard our warship *Cyane*, Captain Edward Trenchard, when that vessel was stationed on the West African coast assisting the British Navy in the suppression of the slave trade. This band had attained some degree of proficiency, for when the *Cyane* put into Port Praya, a messenger came aboard with the announcement that "His Excellency, the Governor-General, solicits the pleasure of Captain Trenchard's company, with that of all the officers of the *Cyane*, to tea this evening; and would be highly gratified with having a few tunes from Captain Trenchard's band, which he solicits may be permitted to come on shore with their musical instruments, as the evening will be rendered delightful and pleasant by a full moon."

This invitation to tea and a full moon was sent through an Englishman named Hodges. The invitation was accepted. After sufficient time had been allowed for the sipping of the tea and the contemplation of the moon, the company

was treated to selections played by the *Cyane's* band. The rendering must have been satisfactory, for the Governor-General repeated the invitation for the following Sunday.

It was from such humble and irregular beginnings that our present Marine Band—which, justly, has won for itself a reputation for being one of the finest naval bands in the world—began its development. We have no record of a regularly organized naval band of musicians at the period of the Revolution; but, on the reorganization of the Navy, in 1798, provision was made for the establishment of a drum-and-fife corps. This was the official beginning of our present Marine Band. In an act for the establishment of a Marine Corps, approved by President Adams on July 11th of that year, it was provided that there should be sixteen drummers and the same number of fifers, one of whom should act as fife-major.

Ambitious to add other instruments to the drum-and-fife corps, the officials of the Navy Department, early in the following century, sent Lieutenant-Colonel Archibald Henderson to Naples where he enlisted thirteen Italian musicians and brought them to America. Until 1815 there was no regular leader of the Marine Band, the members seeming to take turns in acting as "fife-major." On August 14th of that year, however, J. L. Clubb was regularly appointed and served until 1824—thus becoming the first of a line of distinguished band leaders in the United States Navy. His successors were Eutins Friquet to 1830, Francis Schenig to 1843, Francis Scala to 1871.

It was Scala who first gave this band a national reputation, for he inaugurated the now famous open-air

concerts at the White House and on the Capitol grounds—the organization still being known officially as the Drum-and-Fife Corps. Evidently members of Congress were susceptible to the influence of music and on July 25, 1861, President Lincoln approved a law recognizing this band as part of the military service of the United States with its number fixed at thirty under the leadership of a "principal musician."

Scala was succeeded in 1871 by Henry Fries who served to 1873, by Louis Schneider who served to 1880, by John Philip Sousa who served until 1892, by Francesco Fanciulli to 1897, and by William H. Santelmann, the present leader. By a law approved by President McKinley, March 3, 1898, the Marine Band was enlarged to seventy-three members.

Unlike the terms under which the musicians enlisted in the British frigate *Macedonian* in 1810 (by which they were exempt from military duties), the members of the present Marine Band are subject to certain naval drills, the

same as enlisted seamen, and are held to strict military discipline. At the time of the Civil War, and also in the Spanish-American War, they performed guard duty.

Such was the rise and development of a band of musicians which has become famous all over the United States. It represents but a small proportion, however, of the musical organizations in the Navy. Our blue-jackets' love for music displayed itself in the earliest days of our Navy's career and, under judicious encouragement, it has developed into one of the important features of naval life to-day. Scarcely is there a battleship or cruiser manned by four hundred or more men that has not a band of music organized among the sailors, while similar organizations will be found in most of our navy yards and naval stations. In recent years singing clubs have been encouraged among the enlisted men, with result that, in the future, the voice will be largely featured in the musical accomplishments of our enlisted personnel of the Navy.



CALIFORNIA REGENTS AND MAGAZINE CHAIRMEN

Thanks are due you and sincerely offered, for your whole-hearted coöperation in the work of bringing our splendid magazine before your Chapter members, securing subscriptions during the past year ending in June which put California in the sixteenth place for number of subscriptions to the hundred members, in a list of fifty-two states and territories.

Please keep on talking subscriptions at each meeting and look after the renewals. I believe California can be

brought up to the position of first place.

The Magazine is the medium of the N.S.D.A.R. for disseminating all matters of interest connected with this great organization. One unit of an association cannot accomplish as much as though it coördinated its work with others and was in truth a component part of the main body, in full harmony with it. You see the point.

Sincerely yours,

ALICE M. CHURCH,
State Chairman Magazine Committee.

AN UNCLAIMED SWORD AND A RING

The Recovery of Two War-time Relics



SOME years ago while sorting the papers of the daughter of the late Colonel Joseph Briggs Hill, a yellow clipping of unknown date was discovered. It was originally cut from the Springfield *Republican*, being a reprint from the Chambersburg Valley *Spirit* (West Virginia). A member of the family had once attempted inquiries, but receiving no reply to the communication, sent the clipping across the continent, where it was laid aside and the incident almost forgotten.

The clipping read as follows:

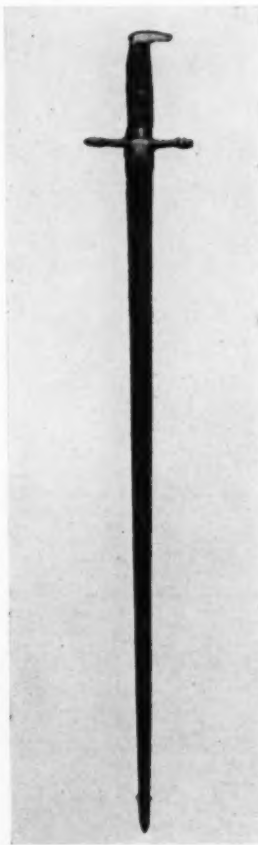
"WAS THIS A SPRINGFIELD MAN'S SWORD?"

"William Caldwell, who travels for August Wolf and Company, while on one of his trips to West Virginia, was given a sword taken from the dead body of a Union soldier on the first Bull Run battlefield. . . . The sword, Mr. Caldwell brought to our office, with the idea that by publishing a description of it, perhaps someone interested may make claim for it and thus have it go to relatives of the hero who wore it. The weapon is evidently one that had been carried either in the Revolutionary or the

Mexican War, as its style antedates the days of the Rebellion. The handle is of ivory without a guard, and with a straight hilt. On a band around the handle is cut the name 'J. B. Hill.' On the blade below the hilt is etched 'J. P. James, Springfield,' with a word between the name and town that under the microscope looks like 'Colonel.' The blade is straight, with a sharp point, and is beautifully etched with scroll work. On one side is an eagle with the motto, 'E Pluribus Unum,' and on the other side, a cannon. Will our exchange kindly aid in the effort to restore the sword to those directly interested in it?"

Colonel Hill was born in Sag Harbor in 1786. He married Harriet Hempstead, of New London, in 1808, and they settled in West Stockbridge, Massachusetts, where all their ten children were born.

One of the interesting anecdotes told of Colonel Hill was his extreme bravery during an operation. These were the days before the discovery of anaesthetics, when it was customary to strap or tie a patient about to be operated upon. When the time came to amputate his leg, Colonel Hill waved aside the attendants and submitted to the operation



THE SWORD OF COL. J. B. HILL
PHOTOGRAPH AND DATA KINDLY
FURNISHED BY MARGUERITE COHN

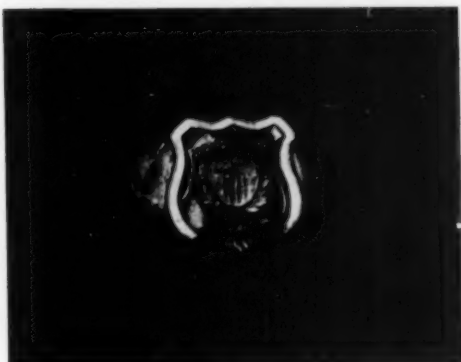
entirely unaided.

He was prominent in public life, representing his district in the Legislature at Boston. From 1811 to 1824 he held all the military offices in the Massachusetts State Militia, being first an ensign and finally a colonel in the Seventh Division, with which rank he was honorably discharged in 1824. At this period he owned the sword.

In 1833 Colonel Hill died, and was buried in Fredericksburg, Va. As the sword was not found among his effects, the family inferred it had been given to some friend at his death. During the battle of Fredericksburg in the Civil War, the monument marking his grave was destroyed and the exact location of his last resting place could not be definitely found.

The mystery of the lost sword beckoned, in spite of the improbability of recovering it after so many years. A genealogically inclined relative was interested, and after following various clues, the story of its wanderings was collected. The Mr. Caldwell, mentioned in the clipping, had donated the sword to the Housum Post, G. A. R., of Chambersburg. Through the courtesy of this post, after eighty-three years, it came back into the family of the original owner. Its history from the time of Colonel Hill's death in 1833 to its reappearance in the first battle of Bull Run, 1862, is unknown. Mr. Caldwell acquired it in the following manner:

Going to Virginia for the purpose of



GENERAL HUNT'S RING

erecting a mill, he became interested in a Confederate veteran who lived in a log cabin near the mill site. He spent many evenings by his fireside, listening to reminiscences of the war. One evening he discovered the old man using a sword to lift the blazing

logs. This is the Southerner's story:

"After the first Bull Run battle was over, passing among the dead and dying, I heard the heartbroken moans of a Union soldier rise above all the other cries on that crimson field. I went to his side. He was weak with loss of blood, covered with the grime of battle. 'Comrade,' I said, for he had called to me, 'Comrade, what may I do for you?' 'Take that knife from my other side and kill me,' he feebly gasped, 'I can endure this agony no longer.'

"I looked at him, saw that he was near to death, and in extreme agony. I took the sword and I felt that I would be doing but a humane act to comply with his wish. Indeed I had my hand raised to strike when a higher instinct impelled me to desist. In an instant my purpose was changed. I gave him a drink from my canteen and poured water over his bloody face. I wiped his matted hair, took his torn coat, shaped it into a pillow. . . . We later became great friends, and this sword he gave me as a memento. I am using it now as a fire-poker. I am old and feeble and all sentiment has gone out of me. Nobody cares for me—my life will soon be spun—take the knife." The name of the Union soldier had been

forgotten and his identity is unknown.

Another remarkable story of this nature was the recovery of a ring owned by the late General Henry J. Hunt, U. S. Army. Born in Detroit in 1819, he graduated from West Point in 1839, and from that time on had a gallant military career.

It was during the Mexican War, after Chapultepec had been stormed, and Scott at the head of his victorious army had marched into Mexico City, that the American flag was hoisted over the ancient castle of the Montezumas. In order to commemorate the triumphant entry, all the younger officers of General Worth's division, Hunt among them, bought heavy gold signet rings as trophies of their participation in the final victory.

All through the Civil War, up to the time the Army of the Potomac was at Fairfax County Courthouse, Virginia, General Hunt wore the ring.

While writing, he was in the habit of removing it from his finger, finding it

too cumbersome upon his hand. One day he was sitting in his tent, signing despatches. Leaving the ring on his writing table, he stepped outside to give an order to a waiting soldier. When he returned, the ring had disappeared. The search was long and thorough, but without avail—no sign of the missing ring could be discovered.

Well over thirty-five years afterwards, a Mr. Addison, who owned a large farm in Virginia, was informed that one of his cows had gone lame. The animal's feet were examined, and on closer inspection a cleft place in its hoof was noticed. Another look—and a ring was found in the cleft, bearing this inscription inside: *H. J. Hunt, Lt.-Col., Worth's Division*. The cow had strayed from the rest of the herd and roamed away over a freshly plowed field.

Mr. Addison immediately took the matter up with the War Department, and the ring was returned to General Hunt.



REVOLUTIONARY GRAVES LOCATED

In the Old White Church graveyard of Cambridge, Washington Co., N. Y., are buried many of the early settlers, many of them undoubtedly Revolutionary soldiers. Mrs. O. E. Tingue, Regent of Ondawa-Cambridge Chapter, has copied and placed in the D. A. R. library all the early inscriptions. In this issue we give the names and dates of the Revolutionary soldiers whose graves are so designated.

Crocker, Eleazer—d. 9/10/1852, in the 67th year of his age.

Fairchild, Jesse—d. April 28, 1814, aged 58 years 7 mos. & 11 days.

Henry, Joseph—d. Nov. 26, 1825, in the 73th year of his age.

Moore, John—d. July 7, 1800, in the 47th year of his age.

Samson, Ezekiel—d. May 5, 1811, in the 68th year of his age.

Scott, Benjamin—d. Feb. 5, 1841, in the 84th year of his age.

Volintine Joseph—d. Nov. 26, 1814, in the 65th year of his age.

Warner, Eleazer—d. Oct. 26th, 1817, in the 85th year of his age.

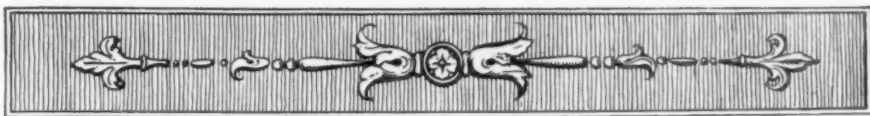
Warner, James—d. Dec. 11, 1812, in the 77th year of his age.

Woodworth, Lieut. William—d. March 30th, 1814, in the 80th year of his age.

Younglove, Isaiah—d. Dec. 27, 1798, in the 82nd year of his age.

Younglove, Col. John—d. Feb. 5, 1821, in the 78th year of his age.

Younglove, Joseph—d. Nov. 30, 1810, in the 69th year of his age.



A PATRIOTIC SON

A True Story of the American Revolution

By Dr. Everett T. Tomlinson

Author of "Three Colonial Boys," "The Rider of the Black Horse," etc.



WILD winter night in the year 1779. Snow and sleet mingled in the blinding storm. In spite of the darkness a small detachment of hired Hessian soldiers had safely crossed Staten Island Sound and landed on the Jersey shore. Here they formed, and stealthily marched up the winding street of Elizabethtown. There were few to know of their approach and none to oppose them, so without interruption they passed through the town and proceeded toward the home of William Crane, at the foot of Galloping Hill.

There were visions in the minds of the eager Hessians of the large reward offered for the capture of this man "dead or alive." William Crane was a member of the New Jersey Colonial Committee of Safety, and so intensely patriotic that his enemies had decided to rid the Colonies of his presence.

When the Hessians reached the little house it was hardly to be distinguished in the storm from the great swaying trees behind it. After a brief delay they made their way to the rear door, where their leader advanced, and knocked loudly with the butt of his rifle. The moaning of the wind was the only sound that fol-

lowed the rude summons. Again the officer struck the door, almost breaking in the panels.

In response to his last appeal the door slowly opened, and the sixteen-year-old son of William Crane stood before them. Without a word the entire band pushed into the kitchen, where the commander shouted for a light. Although frightened by the entrance of these enemies of his country, the young American did as he was bidden, making no protest. By the flickering rays of the candle he recognized the uniforms of his unwelcome visitors and instantly knew they had come to capture his father. His supposition was confirmed a moment later when the leader in broken English demanded that William Crane appear before him.

"He is not here," said the boy.

"It is a lie!" shouted the Hessian. "He is here and he shall come. You shall tell him."

"But he is not here," repeated young Crane, who was indeed the only member of his family in the house.

"*Wir werden sehen!* We shall see!" roared the Hessian. Turning quickly to his followers he ordered them to make a hasty and complete search of the place. In silence young Crane watched the men

as they entered every room, overturning beds and breaking furniture in their unavailing quest.

Convinced at last that Mr. Crane was not at home the Hessians returned to the kitchen, and angrily facing the boy, the leader cried, "*Er ist nicht hier!*"

"That's what I told you."

"Ach! But you shall tell me where he has gone."

Young Crane shook his head without replying.

"You shall tell!" roared the angry Hessian, glancing threateningly at his bayonet.

"I have told you all I know. My father is not here and I do not know where he is. You wouldn't expect me to tell you even if I knew."

The officer adjusted his bayonet and stepped directly in front of the lad. Frightened, almost terrified, young Crane undoubtedly was, for he was fully aware of the desperate character of this band, as well as the value placed upon his father's head.

"You shall tell me," shrieked the excited leader. "You shall tell me, or you shall suffer."

The threat brought no response, and true to his word the brutal Hessian pricked the boy with his bayonet. The latter faced his tormentors, and though his features were gray from suffering, there was no sign of yielding to their angry demands.

Infuriated by the calmness of the lad and keenly disappointed by their failure to secure the member of the Committee of Safety, the soldiers continued to use their bayonets, each time demanding that he reveal his father's hiding-place. Torn

and bleeding from many wounds, the young patriot steadily refused to answer.

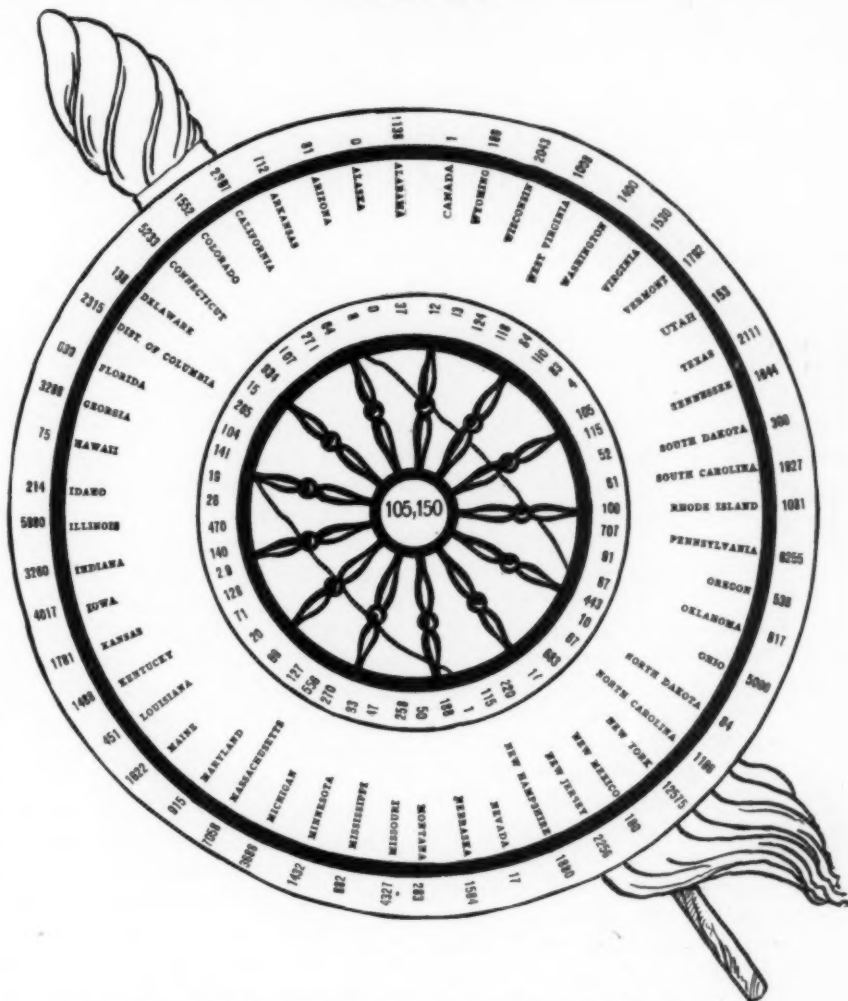
The rage of the Hessians now became uncontrollable. Their shouts of anger rose above the roar of the storm, but their threats were of no avail. Again and again they repeated their questions, emphasizing their demands by bayonet thrusts. The evident suffering of the boy aroused no spark of pity in the infuriated soldiers. Finally, exhausted and bleeding, he fell to the floor, unable to answer them, even had he been willing. The Hessians did not cease their efforts to discover his father's whereabouts. As the cruel attack continued not a groan escaped his lips—the silent filial devotion remained unbroken.

When at last the soldiers departed they left the son of William Crane lying dead upon the floor of his father's house. Nor did he die in vain. The story of his heroism became known throughout the region. Even the Hessians, when they recovered from their anger, paid tribute to his unflinching bravery. For years, however, the site of the house at the foot of Galloping Hill remained unmarked. The timbers of the old building decayed, while the foundations disappeared with the passing of the years. But the story of the lad who died there will never be forgotten.

Recently the Daughters of the American Revolution placed a beautiful marker on this spot to commemorate the heroic young son of the patriot member of the Committee of Safety. If the crown of life belongs to those who are faithful unto death, surely the patriotic Jersey lad who so bravely died to save his father and his country deserves one of the brightest.



HONOR ROLL OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE



In this Honor Roll the approximate list of membership in each State is shown in the outer rim, and the list of subscribers according to States is in the inner circle

**IN THE HUB OF THE WHEEL IS GIVEN THE TOTAL
ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY**

The Magazine also has subscribers in
JAPAN, KOREA, CHILI, FRANCE, WEST INDIES, CUBA,
PANAMA, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, PORTO RICO AND CHINA

Connecticut, at this date of publication,
leads all States with 934 subscribers



D.A.R. WORK AT MARYVILLE COLLEGE

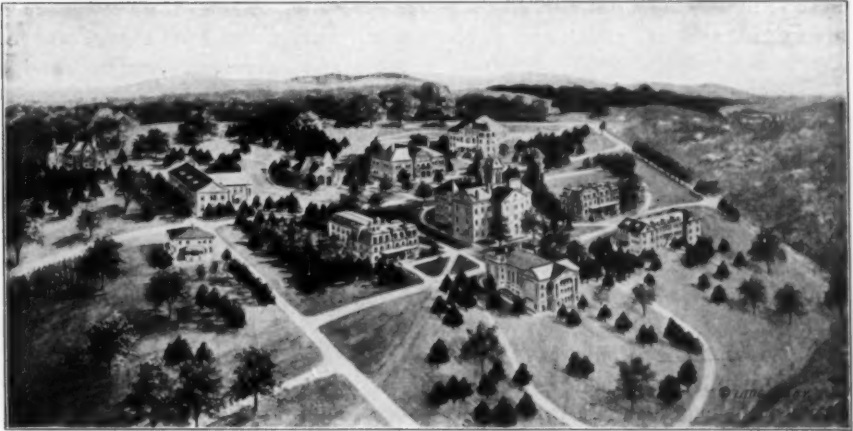
By Clemmie Henry

Chairman Faculty Committee on Permanent and Current Scholarships

IN 1800 the Great Southwest, which included the territory now covered by the States of Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, was occupied by a population of 277,138. By 1820 its population amounted to 967,105. It was a land of promise, for the farms were cheap and the climate healthful. The people who came in to possess it had put aside the comforts of their former homes, and with only the necessities of life they came out into this frontier country to subdue the wilderness and fill it with homes. In some parts the schoolhouse and church were established in the community, but there were many places where the intellectual and spiritual interests of the people were entirely unprovided for, or imperfectly provided for, and especially was this true among the settlers of the Appalachian Mountain region. Shut in by the natural barriers, with no modern machinery to add to man's efficiency, they were obliged to earn their livelihood by man power, aided by horse power and ox power, and this kept them busy from early morning until late at night.

The lack of opportunities for education and spiritual development weighed

heavily upon the hearts of some of these settlers, and, in the face of many difficulties, they planned for schools for their young people. The value of the services which these men rendered to the people of this section can never be estimated. Dr. Isaac Anderson, who received his education in Rockbridge County, Virginia, understood and appreciated the privations from which these frontiersmen suffered, saw their need, and recognized the true nobility of character, which, when developed, would be of untold value, not only to the great Southwest, but to the country and to the world. In 1819 he founded Maryville College, in the valley of East Tennessee, for the purpose of placing the opportunity for an education within the reach of the large number of young people in this Appalachian region. Without regard for the compensation he should receive, and with the burning desire "to do good on the largest possible scale," he became teacher and preacher in his community; and later, because the need was so great and it was impossible to get a co-worker, to these duties he added that of extension work, and marked out a circuit of about one hundred and fifty



MARYVILLE COLLEGE AT MARYVILLE, TENNESSEE

miles, which he covered on horseback during one week of every month for several years. In this way he gave his services, not only to his community, but to those adjoining communities where no one was doing efficient work.

That was one hundred years ago, and this desire for helpful service still controls the policy of Maryville College.

The early settlers of what is now Tennessee were a very patriotic and liberty-loving people, and a high degree of patriotism was bequeathed by them to their sons and successors in leadership. The mountaineers have been called by Gilmore in the title of one of his books, "The Advance Guard of Civilization," and with equal appropriateness, in the title of another of his books, "The Rearguard of the Revolution." In 1779, when Savannah had been taken by Clinton's expedition, seven hundred and fifty mountaineers led by Shelby and Sevier captured all the ammunition stored in Chattanooga for the coming campaign by the British and their allies. Thus were the southern colonies protected, without help

from the Colonial army, by the woodsmen who, while fighting for their own existence, also contributed materially to the saving of the infant nation.

In 1780 Colonel Ferguson with two hundred regulars and two thousand Tories was threatening the frontier settlements. In August he sent word to Shelby threatening to "march his army over the mountains, to hang the patriot leaders, and to lay the country waste with fire and sword." Without a moment's hesitation Shelby and Sevier decided that instead of acting on the defensive and guarding the mountain passes against the foe, they would assault and capture Colonel Ferguson and his force.

The mountain clans mustered on the Wautauga and a draft was taken, not to decide who should go to fight, but who should stay to defend the settlements. By September twenty-fifth, eight hundred and forty mountain men were ready for the fight. A few days later, at Kings Mountain, after a march of great hardships and sufferings, nine hundred sixty militiamen surrounded

and took by storm an entrenched natural fortress, and captured over eleven hundred English soldiers.

The mountaineers, had, without orders, without pay, without commission, without equipment, and without hope of monetary reward, struck a decisive blow for the entire country. And then, upon their arrival at their cabin homes, without a day's rest they had to hurry into the Indian's territory to check the warlike expeditions that were about to descend upon the settlements.

The southern mountains are full of the descendants of the Revolutionary soldiers. At the close of the war large numbers of soldiers from other sections moved into the Appalachian region and took up grants of land that were made them by the Government. In many homes of this region to-day the young people proudly show to their friends the very rifles that their forefathers carried during their service in the patriot armies.

On April 22, 1861, less than a week after the first blood of the Civil War was spilled, the school was closed, and after the last chapel exercise, the teachers and students separated to take up arms for whichever cause seemed right to them.

Again, when America called men for service in the great World War, between six and seven hundred students and alumni of Maryville College laid aside their work and went wherever they were most needed, to contribute their lives, if necessary, "to make the world safe for democracy." Twenty of these young men will never return to the school that cherishes the same high ideals for which they gave their lives. The one thought among the students here was to get into service as quickly

as possible. There were no slackers found among them, and a large percentage of them received commissions.

Maryville College gladly modified her curriculum to provide the special war courses, and the Government established here a unit of S. A. T. C.

As the young men went into training the young women hastened to school determined to get ready for service, and consequently we had an attendance of one hundred more girls than ever before.

It has always been the practice of the school to provide first-class college advantages at the lowest possible rates so that any ambitious young man or young woman, however poor, might be able to secure an education. Although the charges are very low, about half of the students must have some assistance and the opportunity to help themselves. Seeing the necessity for this work, the late Miss Margaret E. Henry dedicated her life to the raising of a Scholarship and Self-help Fund which would enable these students to remain in school and have an equal chance with those who were more fortunate financially. Through her untiring efforts, many friends were found who were willing to invest their money in the education of the young people of this Appalachian region.

This assistance is not given to the students as charity to wound their pride, but as a means of self-support while in school. The students who receive this help are on an exact equality with those who do not need to earn their way through school, and this gives each an equal chance. One hundred girls are given the opportunity to earn about half their board by working in the dining-room; some of the

students sweep in the different buildings, work on the college farm or campus, milk the cows, assist in the laboratories, book-room, post-office, or different departments of the school, and in fact do anything that needs to be done. In this way they reduce their college expenses and at the same time preserve their spirit of independence and industry.

Many of these students could not remain in college without this assistance from the Scholarship and Self-help Fund, which is supported by organizations and friends of the work. A scholarship of \$50 will pay tuition for a student and give him the opportunity to earn about half his board. A \$1000 permanently endowed scholarship will make certain in the future the annual income of sixty dollars to the Student-help Funds of the College.

The National D. A. R. Committee of Patriotic Education lists Maryville as an accredited school to which scholarships may be granted by its chapters. Sixty-seven D. A. R. chapters, including two societies of the C. A. R., have contributed to the scholarship work. Some chapters have sent \$50 annually for many years. The following endowed scholarships have been founded: The Elizabeth Belcher Bullard Memorial Scholarship, 1915, "given in memory of a great friendship" by Mrs. Elizabeth C. Barney Buel, of Litchfield, Conn., through the Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, D. A. R., \$1000. The Elizabeth Hillman Memorial Scholarship, begun in 1912 by Mrs. John Hartwell Hillman, Pittsburgh, Pa., through the Pittsburgh Chapter, D. A. R., "in

perpetuity for mountain girls in Maryville College," \$1000. This has been increased by Mrs. Hillman and her daughter, Miss Sara F. Hillman, until the total is now \$5000. The Mary Harwood Memorial Scholarship, 1915, by the Stamford, Connecticut, Chapter, D. A. R., "to aid worthy students," \$1000. The Julia Spencer Whittemore Memorial Fund, 1916, by Mrs. Harris Whittemore, a member of the Sarah Rogers Chapter, D. A. R., Naugatuck, Connecticut, \$1000, as a gift to the Margaret E. Henry Memorial Fund. In addition to this, a number of the D. A. R. chapters have contributed to this permanent fund in amounts less than \$500.

The Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution are now nearing the completion of another \$1000 permanent scholarship to the memory of Miss Henry, who loved the mountains of this Appalachian region and gave her life that the people in the hills and valleys might have the opportunity of development.

Beginning with a class of five young men in 1819, Maryville College is now closing its century of service with an enrollment of eight hundred students. This growth has been made possible by the loyal support of friends who have invested their money in large or small sums in the education of the youth of our land, and all over the world to-day men and women whose lives have been enriched by the opportunities of college training are lifting up their hearts in gratitude for the donors who made it possible for them to prepare in Maryville College for the world's great work.



PRESERVE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S BIRTHPLACE

By Maud Nathan



HERE could be no more fitting, interesting, patriotic work for the Daughters of the American Revolution to undertake than to lend their enthusiastic and powerful coöperation to the

great national movement organized by the Woman's Roosevelt Memorial Association. The movement to purchase and restore Theodore Roosevelt's birthplace and home of his childhood has the unqualified endorsement of his widow, his children and his sister. The mantels and fire-

places before which he dreamed his boyish dreams have already been donated to the Association, the bed in which he was born, the toys with which he played, the books he read have all been promised.

To see the environment in which the youthful Theodore Roosevelt grew and developed will be an inspiration to the thousands of youthful visitors who will undoubtedly make a pilgrimage to the Roosevelt House. The Association has made its first payment on

the purchase price of the house as well as of the adjoining house, for the Directors propose not only to preserve the old homestead, but also to establish a community centre which will be a *living influence* and will help to

instil into the consciences of the people the principles and ideals of American democracy, of which Theodore Roosevelt was so brilliant an exponent. There will be a free Circulating Library, containing all the writings of Colonel Roosevelt and many other books on travel, nature study, history

and lives of great men. Classes will be held for teaching English, and the history of the City and of the Nation. In the Assembly Hall lectures will be given on all of these subjects and also on the life of Theodore Roosevelt. It is hoped that there will be facilities for a gymnasium and swimming pool, so that due attention may be given to building up the physical health of the community as well.

The Women of America purchased and restored Mount Vernon, they



THE HYATT MEDALLION

also helped to preserve the home of Lincoln, and it is appropriate that they should now restore and perpetuate the birthplace of the best known and best loved American citizen and statesman of modern days. Mrs. Henry A. Wise Wood, National Organizer, would be glad to receive the names of any women who desire to help make the movement popular in the various States. Five States have already been organized with the following women as Chairmen: Mrs. S. Thurstons Ballard, Glenview, Jefferson County, Ky.; Mrs. James R. Garfield, Garfield Building, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Edward Curtis Smith, St. Albans, Vt.; Mrs. Peter C. Pritchard, Asheville, N. C.; Mrs. Miles Poindexter, Spokane, Wash.

The names of all contributors to the Memorial will be recorded and preserved in the Book of Donors at Roosevelt House, each State having its own list of contributions; moreover, every contributor of \$1.00 or more receives the emblem of the Association,

which is a small bronze pin bearing the likeness of Theodore Roosevelt, and is a replica of the beautiful medallion head made by the well-known sculptor, Anna V. Hyatt. This nine-inch medallion in bronze is presented

to all contributors of \$1000 or more, or can be purchased for \$25. The three-inch bronze medallion is given to every contributor of \$100, or can be bought for \$10. Children under sixteen years of age can become junior donors by the payment of 25 cents and are entitled to the bronze pin. The youngest subscriber to the fund thus far is a little girl aged seven weeks, and the oldest is an inmate of a soldiers' home and is eighty-six years of age.

The headquarters of the Association is at 1 East Fifty-seventh Street, New York City; the President is Mrs. John Henry Hammond and the Treasurer is Mrs. A. Barton Hepburn.

Which Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution will be the first to receive the nine-inch bronze medallion for its contribution of \$1000?



BIRTHPLACE OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT

THE MECKLENBERG DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

By Minnie May Goode

THE only State in our Union that celebrates two Declarations of Independence is North Carolina. One precedes our National Independence Day by fourteen months. It is the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence signed at Charlotte, North Carolina, on May 20, 1775.

It was adopted by citizens of Mecklenburg County, who had assembled in convention the day before in the old Court House, a log structure built in 1774. This site, now the centre of the city, is known as Independence Square, and is marked by a large bronze tablet in the pavement. Hundreds of our khaki-clad boys are walking daily over this spot where the principles of American liberty first appeared on paper. There was stationed one of the largest army camps in

the South, where thousands of our soldiers were in training to defend the principles of democracy. There they had the privilege of witnessing the annual celebration at Charlotte of that Declaration which resulted in the establishment of American independence.

The Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence was signed about two o'clock on the morning of May 20, 1775, after an

all-night session by twenty-seven delegates chosen by the people of Mecklenburg for the purpose of absolving themselves from all allegiance to the British Crown. A copy, when completed, was sent to the Continental Congress at Philadelphia by Capt. James Jack. When he arrived he found the members of that body much opposed to independence at that time, and were even then preparing a petition to King George declaring



MONUMENT TO THE SIGNERS OF THE MECKLENBERG DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

it was not their purpose to establish independent States. But the great idea soon found recognition.

The fighting qualities of the Mecklenburgers were especially noteworthy during the Revolutionary War, and the name of "Hornet's Nest" was given to Mecklenburg by Lord Cornwallis, who declared in a letter to the Earl of Dartmouth that he "got into a veritable hornet's nest when he came to Charlotte town."

The city of Charlotte was founded in 1768 by an act of King George III, and was named for the Princess Charlotte of the Duchy of Mecklenburg, who, a few years previous, had become his wife. It was settled principally by Scotch-Irish, English and the Huguenots from South Carolina settlements.

In 1800, twenty-five years after the Mecklenburg Convention at Charlotte, the original document of May 20, 1775, together with other records, were burned in the house of John McKnitt Alexander, one of the signers and custodian of the records. Fortunately, however, at least seven copies of the

Declaration had been made during those years and published by the secretary. Thus the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence has been preserved.

The Legislature of the State of North Carolina has fixed May 20 as a legal holiday and it is observed each year with splendid ceremonies. Our nation at large, as well as the descendants of those who first favored our independence, take pride in these annual celebrations, which are often attended by the President of the United States. President and Mrs. Wilson were present at the Charlotte celebration in 1916 and were most enthusiastic over the event.

A magnificent monument stands in front of the Court House at Charlotte, a lasting tribute to the signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration. Bronze tablets on each of the four sides near the base bear record of its history. On the front of the monument is a hornet's nest, in bronze, the emblem of Mecklenburg, which bears testimony to the defenders of freedom. The Daughters of the American Revolution took a part in the unveiling of the memorial.



THE THREE CROSSES

The Iron cross is black as death and as hard
as human hate;

The wooden cross is white and still and it
whispers us, "Too late";

But the Red Cross sings of life and love and
hearts regenerate.

The iron cross is a boastful cross and it
marks a war-made slave;

The wooden cross is a dumb, dead cross
and guards a shallow grave;

But the Red Cross reaches out its arms to
solace and to save.

The iron cross is a Kaiser's cross and narrow
is its clan,

The wooden cross is a soldier's cross and
mourns its partisan;

But the Red Cross is the cross of One who
served his fellowman.

EDMOND VANCE COOKE.

In Paris edition, *American Red Cross Bulletin*.

STATE CONFERENCES

ILLINOIS

The 23d Illinois State Conference convened March 26-28, 1919, at the First Congregational Church in Moline, the first session being attended by 500 people.

The State Regent, Mrs. John Hamilton Hanley, of Monmouth, presided. The bugle call marked the official opening. The Rev. P. C. Ladd, of Moline, gave an invocation, which was followed by singing America. Mr. William Butterworth delivered the address of welcome from the city. The Regent of Mary Little Deere Chapter, Mrs. Harry Ainsworth, spoke for the hostess chapter, while Mrs. Frank Bahnsen, of Rock Island, expressed the good-will of the sister chapter, Fort Armstrong. The State Vice-Regent, Mrs. H. E. Chubbuck, of Peoria, responded in behalf of the Conference. Henry R. Wheelock, of Moline, sang the State song, "Illinois." Our Honorary President General and National Chairman of the War Relief Service Committee, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, brought greetings.

The speaker of the evening, Dr. Thomas McMichael, President of Monmouth College, was introduced by the State Regent and delivered an eloquent address on "The House of our Democracy," urging the N. S. D. A. R. to lend its aid in preserving the three great pillars of this nation's greatness, the Home, the School and the Church. To these three institutions he placed the credit for the winning of the world war; the prosperity and the honor of the United States since the foundation of our country. Two verses of The Star Spangled Banner, sung by the audience, closed the session.

Thursday, March 27th, the morning meeting opened with America and prayer by Mrs. Lyra Browne Olin, of Louis Joliet Chapter. This was followed by the Salute to the Flag, led by Mrs. H. E. Chubbuck. The address of the State Regent, Mrs. John Hamilton Hanley, urged the marking of historical spots and recommended placing a tablet on the home of Pierre Menard, first Lieutenant Governor of the State, and that the grave of Azel Dorsey, one of the three school teachers of Abraham Lincoln, located by the Martha Board Chapter of Augusta, be suitably marked. The State Regent reported the organization of five chapters during the year, a record which has

only been equalled once. She announced that the State had given more than their quota to the fund for rebuilding the French village, Tilloloy, and given nearly the amount due for the National Society Liberty Bond. Mrs. Hanley recommended that \$1200 be given to erect two cottages in Tilloloy, in memory of Mrs. Charles H. Deere, former Honorary Vice-President General, and Mrs. LaVerne Noyes, Vice President General from Illinois at the time of her death.

In giving a report of the war service work, the most important mentioned were: A gift of five ambulances, two of which cost \$4560; amount given to all forms of War Relief Work \$122,852; amount of Liberty Bonds bought and sold \$3,759,753. At the conclusion of her address Mrs. Hanley was presented with beautiful roses from the hostess chapter. Mrs. Charles F. Ryan, of St. Louis (daughter of the former State Vice-Regent, Mrs. Charles Irion of Ottawa), who, while in service as a Red Cross Nurse in France was badly gassed, was an unannounced speaker on the morning program. Mrs. Ryan told of her work abroad and answered many eager questions. A patriotic address by Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Honorary President General and National Chairman of War Relief Service Committee, was the chief feature of the session.

On the afternoon of March 26th, by the courtesy of Col. Harry B. Jordan, Commandant, a drive was taken through Rock Island Arsenal, the delegates being personally conducted by Col. Jordan and Capt. R. S. Horsford. An inspection was made of the long rows of shop buildings and barracks, stopping at the flag-staff for the examination of tanks both large and small. Mrs. William Butterworth and Mrs. Hanley, through the invitation of the Commandant, were given a ride in a big tank, going the entire distance to the west end of the island followed by automobiles. A sham battle was fought by the tanks, the whippets using their machine guns in a very business-like manner, while the big ones followed them, firing more than a score of thundering charges. A demonstration of the slight resistance offered by obstacles was given when two trees were flattened out and a brick wall was gone over without moving the bricks. After watching the tanks for more than half an hour, the

visitors were taken back to Moline. Mrs. Hanley and Mrs. Butterworth were presented by the Commandant with flowers and miniature tanks.

Miss Mary C. Cutter, of Aurora Chapter, Illinois representative in the company of States, told of the National Service School in Washington, D. C.

Mrs. George Huntoon spoke in loving memory of those represented by gold stars in our service flag and of the Daughters who have died in the last year. After this memorial hour adjournment was taken for the day.

Mrs. Frank Gates Allen, though absent from the city, entertained the Conference at tea in her beautiful home, "Allendale," her sister, Mrs. Huntoon, acting as hostess. Mr. and Mrs. William Butterworth entertained the delegates and all visiting Daughters at their home, "Hillcrest," in Moline, that evening. Receiving with Mrs. Butterworth were the Honorary President General from Illinois, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Mrs. John H. Hanley, State Regent, the State Officers, the President National of the Society of the United States Daughters of the War of 1812, Mrs. Robert Hall Wiles, Ex-State Regents and the Regent of Mary Little Deere Chapter, Mrs. Harry Ainsworth. "Hillcrest" was beautiful and full of flowers. Conspicuous among the decorations was the silk Illinois State Flag, presented at the Conference to Mrs. Butterworth and Mary Little Deere Chapter in honor of its founder, Mrs. Deere, by Mrs. George L. Laurence, of Galesburg, Honorary State Regent of Illinois. The new art gallery at "Hillcrest," filled with rare paintings, tapestries and treasures from all over the world, among which is the ceiling from an old palace in Venice, a marvelous painting reflected in a large mirror underneath, was greatly enjoyed. Throughout the hours there was music, quartettes, solos and selections on the great pipe organ.

The Friday session was opened at 9 A.M., with prayer by Mrs. Mary C. H. Lee, of Champaign, and a song by Miss Bernice Hixson. The State officers were re-elected with the exceptions of the Consulting Registrar, who

withdrew her name, and Corresponding Secretary, which office was taken from the elective list and made appointive by the State Regent. The office of State Librarian was created.

The officers for 1919-1920 are: State Regent, Mrs. John Hamilton Hanley; Vice State Regent, Mrs. H. E. Chubbuck, Peoria; State Recording Secretary, Mrs. Nevin C. Lescher, Galesburg; State Treasurer, Mrs. Henry C. Ettinger, Springfield; State Historian, Mrs. Fred Ball, Clinton; State Consulting Registrar, Mrs. Helen F. Daily, Aurora; State Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. L. I. Hutchins, Monmouth; State Librarian, Miss Effie Epler, Jacksonville.

The Conference voted to appropriate \$1200 for the cottages at Tilloloy, in memory of Mrs. Deere and Mrs. Noyes; to give a table and chair for the office of the Organizing Secretary General at Memorial Continental Hall and to give \$50 to the State Librarian for the purchase of books for our library in Memorial Continental Hall. They authorized the delegation in Washington funds to complete our quota for the National Society Liberty Bond.

The Mary Little Deere Chapter gave \$100 to furnish the cottage in Tilloloy, erected in memory of Mrs. Deere, and the Chicago Chapter gave the same amount to furnish the cottage named for Mrs. Noyes. Mrs. Scott gave \$50 toward the erection of each cottage. Our Honorary State Regent, Mrs. Laurence, gave about \$190, the proceeds of sales of the State Flag buttons, pins and postcards which she designed, for supplying National and State Flags for Starved Rock.

This year each chapter regent was requested to give in a few words the chief work of her chapter during the year aside from war work, the full report to be presented in the State Year Book. And thus closed one of the most harmonious, successful and interesting Conferences ever held in the State, and the Mary Little Deere Chapter was universally acclaimed an ideal hostess.

IVANILLA DURHAM BALL,

State Historian.





WORK of the CHAPTERS

To Insure Accuracy in the Reading of Names and Promptness in Publication
Chapter Reports must be Typewritten EDITOR.

Little Rock Chapter (Little Rock, Ark.) has just closed a very successful two years' work under our most efficient and untiring Regent, Mrs. A. W. Parke. We now have ninety-three members, a number of whom are non-resident. We have had a great number of very instructive lectures at our meetings, among them being one on "International Relations," by Judge W. E. Hemingway, of this city.

Last year our members were very much interested in all war work, taking part in every drive and patriotic movement. Our Chapter purchased a \$50 Liberty Bond, paid \$5 on the War Library Fund and supported twenty-two French orphans. We purchased a victrola for the Hostess House at Camp Pike at a cost of \$165. Twenty-six sweaters and one muffler were knitted and sent to the Arkansas National Guard; two slumber robes for Camp Pike; 188 comfort bags for the base hospital; 2000 sandwiches and sixty cakes for different entertainments for soldiers, and a number of smileage books. We sent many glasses of jelly and a box of oranges to the Base Hospital, did a great deal of Red Cross work, and have an organized War Savings Stamp Society.

We are still doing war work and have paid our Liberty Loan and Tilloloy quotas in full. We pledged \$50 to the State Girls' Industrial School and have paid same, besides having two \$50 scholarships at the Helen Dunlap School at Winslow, Ark. Our members have purchased \$19,000 worth of Liberty Bonds of the last two issues and \$2400 worth of War Savings Stamps. During the influenza epidemic the members made 634 masks for the Red Cross and contributed \$22.25 towards the soup kitchen. We collected and expended a total of about \$2700 in the two years.

We were fortunate, through the invitation of our State Regent, Mrs. S. P. Davis, to have our President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, at our State Conference held in March. We have held interesting and enthusiastic meetings, and we feel that Little Rock

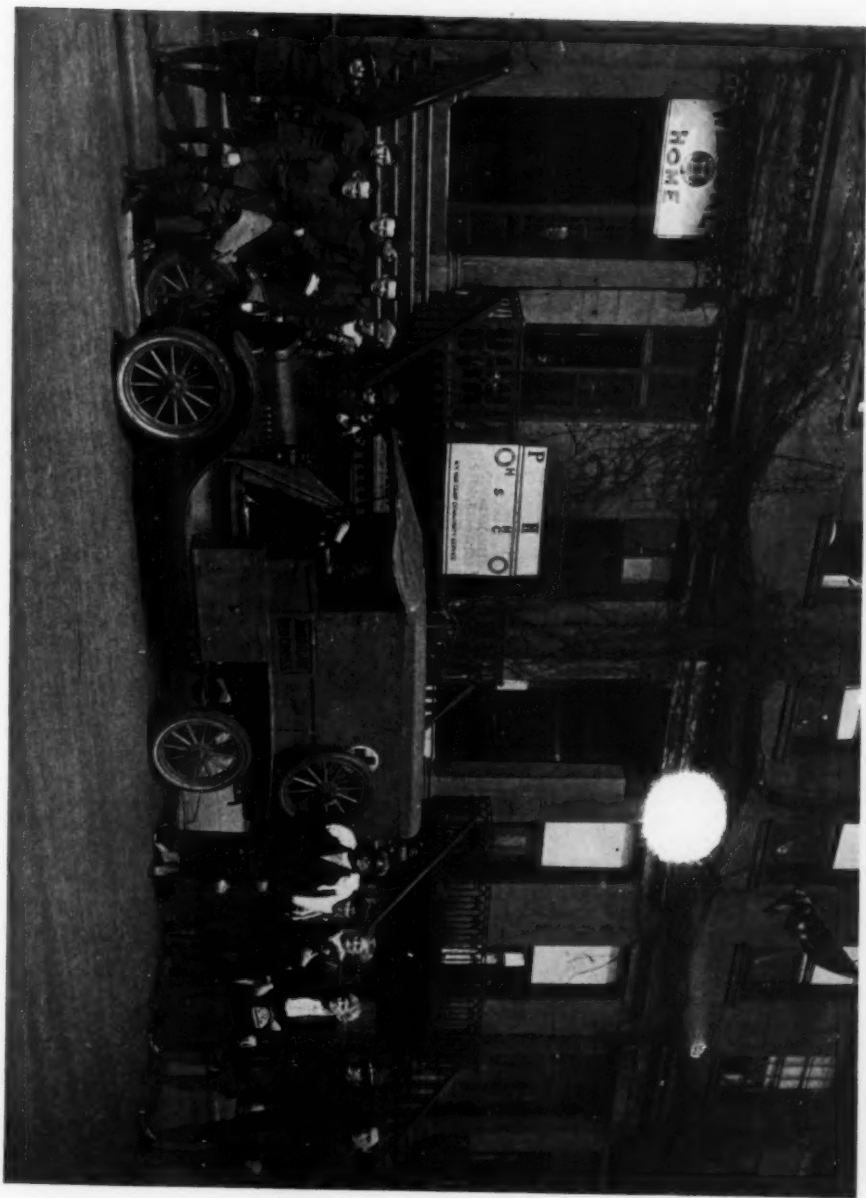
Chapter has lived up to the aims of the D. A. R. in aiding to the utmost every movement that went to uplift our country and inspire loyal patriotism.

EDA HOOVER GOODHEART,
Secretary.

Manhattan Chapter (New York, N. Y.). The following is a summary of the work done by Manhattan Chapter during the year which closed on April 10, 1919. The Chapter has made the following expenditures: Chapter membership in Army Relief Society of New York, \$25; annual rental, little home for aged Daughter, \$144; subscribed to Liberty Loan Fund, National Society, \$58; to restoration of Tilloloy, \$18; support of a war orphan, \$36.50; ambulance presented through Red Cross for use in New York, \$600. Thirty-five new subscriptions to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE is a good showing. Almost all of the members are subscribers.

During the Fourth Liberty Loan drive a booth was maintained at the United Mortgage and Trust Company, where Chapter members were in attendance and the sale of bonds amounted to \$270,550.

The members met once a week this year to sew for the children of the frontier in France. These meetings were well attended, were the means of pleasant social intercourse between the members, who furnished the luncheons and the hostesses the tea and coffee. The finished result was 119 garments. The Chapter has met all requests for bundles of clothing for Belgium and France. Twenty dollars was given for twenty Thanksgiving dinners for the poor of New York, while donations were sent to Berry School, Atlanta, Ga., and the Little Mothers' Society of New York. A committee of women worked zealously for two days making Christmas cretonne bags, furnishing them completely for the wounded men in hospitals in France. Work done by sixteen women, thirty-six Christmas comfort kits, costing \$70.



AMBULANCE PRESENTED THROUGH RED CROSS BY MANHATTAN CHAPTER, ON THANKSGIVING DAY, 1918

One hundred dollars was contributed to the United War Relief Drive in the name of the Chapter. Special war work reported by Chapter members under special tabulation is as follows: Allied Bonds purchased, \$76,300; Liberty Bonds sold, \$20,550; money to Red Cross, \$1320; miscellaneous war charities, \$2485; number of garments made, 3932; knitted articles made and contributed, 527.

But the most enthusiastically rendered work for the year has been the endowment of a room containing eight beds, fully equipped, with dressing gowns, pajamas, slippers and knitted slumber robes for the beds, at Pershing House, a home located at 115 Gramercy Park, New York City. This is a hospitality house and service club for convalescent wounded overseas soldiers. The cost of endowing these beds was \$412. The Chapter served the teas there April 8th and 22d, contributing all necessary expenses and personal services.

Five war orphans have been maintained by Chapter members in the name of Manhattan Chapter.

The Chapter has held thirteen meetings, with an average attendance of thirty-one out of a membership of 139. The Board of Management has held eleven meetings, with an average attendance of thirteen out of a membership of eighteen. Fifteen new members have been admitted, while thirteen members have resigned or been transferred. In April, 1918, the audited books of the Chapter treasury showed a balance of \$295.49. In April, 1919, these books showed a balance of \$713.96. In closing this report I wish to thank the members of the Chapter for their support and assistance, which has made this possible.

CARRIE RIDLEY ENSLOW,
Regent.

Anthony Wayne Chapter (Mankato, Minn.) was organized by the State Regent, Mrs. Monfort, June 20, 1899, with a membership of thirteen. The national number is No. 477. The first meeting was held July 15, 1899, this being the 110th anniversary of the capture of Stony Point. The Chapter has the distinction of having had two real Daughters. Seven of the charter members belong to the Chapter at the present time. The membership has now reached seventy-eight, with other applications pending.

In 1916 the Chapter planned and helped to carry out the greatest community affair ever given in southern Minnesota—the Historical Pageant of July 4th. This was presented in Sibley Park to an audience of 20,000. The park was a very appropriate site, as here the first settlers of Mankato camped on their first visit.

When war was declared with Germany the

Chapter began to prepare work along patriotic lines. A committee was appointed to organize a Red Cross chapter in Mankato, and was completed and fully organized May 12, 1917. Every member of the Chapter was active in Red Cross work. Several hundred comfort kits, besides knitted articles, etc., were made and given to soldiers. The Chapter also bought a Bond, contributed to the rebuilding of Tilloloy, the national Liberty Loan, and adopted a French orphan. We have two members in Y. M. C. A. work, one in France and one in New York City.

The Regent, Mrs. Nerbovig, entertained the Chapter last Regent's Day in June, Mrs. James Morris, State Regent, being guest of honor.

When the name of one of our schools was changed by the school board from Union to Roosevelt, the Chapter appointed a committee to send a resolution to the board asking them to retain the old name of Union, which had been the name for over fifty years and the only landmark left in the city of that early day. The first log schoolhouse was built on this particular site in 1855. We believe this had some influence, and "Union" will be the name handed down for many years.

We hold meetings the first Saturday in each month, having a topic and review of the *Red Cross Magazine*. Meetings are well attended and refreshments served by the hostess.

FLORENCE K. STUBBS,
Historian.

Muskogee, Indian Territory Chapter (Muskogee, Okla.). Surprise is often shown at the name of our Chapter, since we have enjoyed statehood for a number of years, but our Chapter was organized in 1907, when we were still in the "territory" class, and we have kept the name in memory of the old days. Through this last trying year we have held interesting meetings and have done our full quota of war work, as well as emergency nursing during the influenza epidemic. We gave up social activities during the months when our time was needed for helpful activities, but in March of this year we entertained during the state convention, which met here at that time. A reception and luncheon were given for the delegates and visitors. Excellent work was done at this convention, and a substantial sum was raised for reconstruction work in France. Splendid reports of the different chapters, fourteen in number, were read.

On March 12th of this year the Governor signed a bill to prevent the desecration of the American flag and providing a penalty therefor. The pen with which this bill was signed was sent to the State Regent, Mrs. Walter D. Elrod, who had given valuable assistance to the

State Committee. This bill was written by a member of our Chapter, who is also chairman of the state committee to prevent desecration of the flag. She has worked faithfully for five years to have such a law passed, and our Chapter feels some satisfaction in the fact that the bill was passed, word for word, as she originally wrote it, in spite of the fact that other bills, framed by politicians, had been offered.

At a Chapter meeting early in the year, the question arose as to what work we should take up, now that our war work was practically over. A member of our Chapter moved that we bend our energies toward a suitable memorial for the men who went to war from our city, giving up homes, families, business, and, some of them, life itself. This was enthusiastically carried, and as a nucleus to the fund we gave a business men's lunch and cleared a neat sum, to which we added the proceeds from a sale of Christmas cards, making \$200 in all. We expect to add to this from time to time. The men's clubs of the city heard of our intention and a meeting was called of committees from all organizations who wished to share in the work. It was decided to beautify a suburban park as a memorial. In April our citizens voted \$100,000 in bonds to cover the cost of this work. It is to be called "Liberty Memorial Park," and over the entrance a huge arch of native stone is to be built. On this will be placed bronze tablets, engraved with the names of the soldiers who gave their lives to the cause. Our Chapter, whose committee is very active in this movement, expects to be responsible for the large flag to be placed on top of the memorial arch. Roads are to be built, a lake furnished with boats to be provided for, and a stone building, the old Indian Agency that stands in the park, is to be repaired and improved for a museum of Indian and war relics. A tea-room will be furnished in this building also. The smaller organizations of the city, or private individuals, will place seats, statues, bird baths and houses, and a sun dial in the park. All this from a little seed that took root in our D. A. R. Chapter.

So, all in all, we feel that our year has resulted in much good, and we are looking forward to the new year with new hope. We want to increase our membership, which is sixty-five, to 100, if possible.

MRS. J. D. BENEDICT,
Historian.

Esther Lowry Chapter (Independence, Kan.). For many years Mt. Hope Cemetery was an eyesore to the residents of Independence, Kan. It was owned by private parties, who refused to sell, except separate burial lots, and who claimed authority over streets, alleys, hedges and trees, and allowed the place

to be the most neglected and unsightly one imaginable.

In 1913 Esther Lowry Chapter succeeded in buying the cemetery and arranged to give it a thorough cleaning. The money was raised from the lot-owners, many of whom live in the town and country, while others are living in every state in the Union. Hundreds of letters were written to find the interested parties, and the result was something over \$1000 to carry on the work we had planned. And the work was done as quickly as possible. Hedges were trimmed or rooted out, broken trees removed, and the entire place thoroughly cleaned and the whole lot put in perfect condition. This accomplished, the cemetery was deeded to the city, which had arranged a sum for its permanent upkeep.

But the members of Esther Lowry Chapter were not through, however. South of the cemetery and adjoining it was a row of unsightly houses. The Chapter bought the corner lot as a site for the gates it intended to build. Stimulated by this act, the city bought the remaining lots across the entire south end of the cemetery, removed the houses, put part of the land into the park driveway and added the rest to the cemetery. Since then, on this land have been erected the beautiful D. A. R. gates and two fine mausoleums, which have transformed the place into one of marked beauty. Our Chapter then decided that rock roads must be put in the cemetery, and a committee was appointed to raise money. By this time the town was so delighted by the changes wrought that \$1500 was quickly raised by private subscription. This money paid for the rock and the city did the work. A fine rock road now leads from our gates at the southwest corner to the middle, then north through old Mt. Hope, across the Lutheran Cemetery, into and through new Mt. Hope, where it circles the entire plot and leads back to itself. From this road arteries lead to all parts of all cemeteries, thus forming a perfect roadway.

The memorial gateway was erected in 1915. The pillars are of white carthage limestone and with wrought-iron gates cost \$1100. A gate fund had been accumulating for several years, and was completed by a series of food sales, social entertainments, tag days and other affairs, from which our Chapter had earned its money from time to time.

Behind all this enterprise, from 1913 to 1917, was our very efficient Regent, Mrs. Fannie McAdams, now Mrs. K. Galbraith, who gave generously of her time and enthusiasm in helping carry through every part of the work. How loyally her Chapter helped her is testified to by the most beautiful spot in this part of our state—Mt. Hope Cemetery, Independence, Kan.



MEMORIAL GATEWAY AT MT. HOPE CEMETERY, INDEPENDENCE, KANSAS, ERECTED BY MEMBERS OF ESTHER LOWRY CHAPTER, D. A. R.

The following is a report of the war work done by the Chapter: French orphans adopted by Chapter, 2; French orphans adopted by members, 30; refugee garments made for France, 1000; while refugee garments for other Allies were made through Red Cross; hospital garments, 1000; surgical dressings, 50,000; amount subscribed by members to Fourth Liberty Loan, \$48,950; baby bonds, \$14,250; Red Cross, \$9820; support of Camp Mother by Chapter, \$100; amount given by members to cantonment, \$340; Armenian relief, \$183; Y. W. C. A., \$145; Mess Fund, \$70; United War Work Campaign, \$1067; soldiers' families, \$25; miscellaneous donations, \$902. The list of knitted garments amounts to 80 sweaters, 25 helmets, 109 pairs socks and 50 wristlets. Numerous garments were given to Belgian relief. As an organization we worked one afternoon each week on Red Cross garments.

We have two members abroad, Miss Lucille Otts, a Red Cross nurse, and Miss Rachel Pugh, a Y. M. C. A. secretary. One member was director of Red Cross workroom and gave entire time for sixteen months; one member was director of Red Cross workroom at Copeyville, Kan., from May, 1917, until room closed; one member cooked eleven days in emergency hospital during the "flu" epidemic; six members served on Red Cross workroom committee; four members served on Red Cross

executive board; one member cut gauze all day five days in week for six months; five members were instructors in surgical dressings; one member had charge of knitting six afternoons a week from May, 1917, until the work closed; one member worked thousands of buttonholes in Red Cross garments.

Our Chapter presented each of its overseas workers with silk flags at a cost of \$24. Because of war conditions, our usual Year Book was omitted. We also omitted the usual social affairs by which we raise money. Our increased expenses were paid by an assessment which made it possible for us to do our war work.

LUCY L. McCULLOUGH,

Regent.

Johanna Aspinwall Chapter (Brookline, Mass.). The Chapter was entertained by the retiring Regent, Miss Ema W. Burt, at a May Breakfast in the Empire Room at the Hotel Tulleries, Boston. Covers were laid for fifty guests, which included Chapter members and National and State Officers. The table decorations were large baskets of yellow daisies and asparagus fern. Each guest received a miniature basket for a luncheon favor. After the breakfast the Regent gave an address of welcome and introduced the guests, who made brief but interesting remarks. There were three papers given by Chapter members, Chapter reminiscences, given by the Secretary, Miss

Mabel C. Chester; a Chapter poem, by Mrs. Willis R. Russ, and a Chapter prophesy, by the Registrar, Mrs. Gilbert C. Brown, Jr. An engraved gold wrist watch was presented by the members to the retiring Regent, who has served four years, the limit of time allowed by the Chapter by-laws. The presentation remarks were made by the Secretary.

The Chapter has taken an active part in all the war relief work of the year, the Regent and some of the members having served on all the Brookline Liberty Loan committees, the Brookline Committee for Food Canvassing for the Government and the Red Cross drives. The Regent, Miss Burt, was appointed by the State Regent to be State Chairman of the Italian Tag Day Drive.

Two members have been active in overseas war work during the entire period of the war. One of these, Mrs. Byron G. Clark, was present at this May Breakfast. She has resided in London for several years and was one of fourteen military guides under the general commanding the London Division. When the United States entered the war and established a hospital at Dartford, she was one of the official Red Cross visitors having charge of 178 men. The other overseas worker is Miss Mary A. Frye, who is now with the Army of Occupation in Germany.

Two members have adopted French orphans. The Chapter was among the first to contribute its full quota to the \$100,000 Liberty Bonds of the National Society.

One of the most interesting events of the year was the celebration of our twentieth anniversary at Hotel Vendome. We had as speakers Hon. Channing H. Cox, Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts; Rev. Edward A. Horton, Chaplain of the Massachusetts Senate, and Mrs. Frank B. Hall, Vice-President General, N. S. D. A. R. Two historic flags hung from the walls of the parlor. One belonged to Mrs. Edward W. Baker and was an original thirteen-star flag, having been in the family over 100 years. The other was in Admiral Farragut's fleet during the Civil War and was presented to the Regent's father, General Burt. This flag also waved from the top of the Boston Post Office when that building was dedicated by President Grant when General Burt was Postmaster.

A reception then followed, in which the speakers were assisted in receiving by the Regent and the wife of the Lieutenant Governor, Mrs. Channing H. Cox, also a Chapter member. On this occasion a telegram was sent to the Regent by the President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, and by the Massachusetts State Regent, Mrs. Frank D. Ellison, from the California State Conference, con-

gratulating the Chapter on its twentieth anniversary.

At the Massachusetts State Conference, held in Worcester in May, Miss Burt was appointed State Registrar and Chairman of the Genealogical Research.

The Chapter Chairman of International Relations, Mrs. Gilbert C. Brown, Jr., has given a fifteen-minute talk at each meeting on world conditions as we find them to-day. This has proved most instructive and interesting. We have contributed to many branches of patriotic education in all parts of the country, as well as to the Brookline charities. We contribute annually to the support of places of historic interest in Brookline. We have had speakers address us on all subjects in which our National Society has a special interest. During the last four years our Chapter has gained 100 per cent. membership.

EMA W. BURT,
Regent.

General Sumter Chapter (Birmingham, Ala.). Some time ago the Chapter turned its quarter-century mark. Its membership lists show names from nearly every quarter of the world, very cosmopolitan and always retaining its quota of intelligent prosperity. In spite of the transitory membership of our Chapter, all have given more or less of their time and service to the Chapter and its interests.

Patriotism has been at white heat in Birmingham ever since the beginning of the late war. Each family has sent representatives to the colors. In the roll-call of the D. A. R. some mothers have given every available son; for instance, our Treasurer, Mrs. J. M. Ford, has just cause to be proud of her four soldier sons, who have made good every hour in their country's service. This is but one of the mothers of soldiers in Sumter Chapter.

The Regent, Mrs. R. H. Pearson, organized one of the earliest units at Red Cross headquarters and has done continuous splendid work. The Vice Regent, Mrs. A. A. Adams, organized another unit of Sumter members, and worked regularly in her own home until new rulings required all Red Cross work to be done at headquarters.

And so the work has gone on and on, accomplishing much in every line of Red Cross and other war endeavors. The buying of Liberty Bonds, Thrift and War Savings Stamps, the giving and giving and giving is another story, long, full to overflowing! "The Tilloloy" is a snug sum in safekeeping until such time as called for. "The Illiteracy" entertainment resulted in its fund also, and will be forthcoming in due time. The French orphans receive loving and pecuniary attention.

The General Sumter Chapter has had a successful, cooperative and satisfactory term, 1917-1918.

(Mrs. H. P.) NANNIE HASKINS WILLIAMS,
Historian.

Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter (Putnam, Conn.). Under the leadership of our Regent, Miss Ellen M. Wheelock, our Chapter has closed a pleasant and successful year. The membership is now ninety, eighteen of whom are non-resident.

The work of our Chapter has been mostly along Red Cross and war relief lines, in which the members have rendered most efficient service. Some of them have served in the following capacities: Head of woman's bureau, secretary, treasurer, desk secretary at work-room, supervisors of garments, chairman of supplies, member of Home Service Section, and publicity committee. Three hundred and fifteen garments were reported made for the Red Cross, also seventy-six knitted garments. Two members supervised mending 255 union suits damaged by fire in one of our stores; 600

baby shirts were made from the good portions of other damaged suits. These garments were sent through the Red Cross for Belgian relief. One member supervised the collection and making of thirty-two layettes, and one member collected and catalogued 533 books for soldiers.

During the year 1918-1919 the Chapter has contributed \$47.50 for the restoration of Tilloloy; \$10 to the Smith College Unit; \$30 to the National Service School; sixty-two glasses of jelly for Camp Devens; eighteen packs of cards and sixteen canes for Walter Reed Hospital, and \$94 to the National Society for Liberty Bonds. During the four Liberty Loan campaigns the members subscribed to bonds amounting to at least \$53,900, besides purchasing War Savings Stamps. A French orphan is being supported by a member.

One of the great achievements of the past year was brought before the public on July 4, 1918, when the unveiling of the memorial tablet and boulder erected to the memory of the Revolutionary soldiers buried in the West Thompson Cemetery, Thompson, took place. The tablet of bronze is one of great beauty. It is



MEMORIAL TABLET AND BOULDER FOR REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS, ERECTED BY ELIZABETH PORTER PUTNAM CHAPTER AT THOMPSON, CONNECTICUT.

set into the side of a large granite boulder that was drawn to the present site from a farm in Pomfret. At the top of the tablet is written:

In Memoriam
SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR
Who Rest in This Yard

Then arranged in parallel columns are the names of the soldiers buried there. Under these names is inscribed the seal of the Society. The exercises opened at about 3.30 p.m. with the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner," followed by an invocation by the Rev. Mr. Chase, of Thompson. Our Regent, Miss Wheelock, then welcomed those present, after which Mrs. George H. Nichols gave a very interesting and valuable history of the West Thompson Burying Yard. At the conclusion of the reading the flag that had covered the tablet was drawn aside by Miss Virginia Elliott, a descendant of one of the soldiers buried in the cemetery. Our Regent then introduced the speaker, Justice Isaac N. Wills, of Mount Vernon, N. Y., a native of Thompson. The dedication of the boulder was an appropriate 4th of July celebration and a memorable event in the history of our Chapter.

We are proud to have upon our roll one of the two Real Daughters in Connecticut, Mrs. Sarah Bosworth Bradway, of Eastford. It has been the custom of the Chapter to call on Mrs. Bradway on her birthday, April 30th, and she has always looked forward with pleasure to these annual visits of the Chapter members. This year Mrs. Bradway celebrated her 101st birthday. The members carried her a sunshine box containing fruit, Sunshine biscuits, yellow roses and other gifts. Mrs. Bradway was also the recipient of many letters and postcards from other chapters in the state.

A pleasant social event of the year was a public reception given by the Chapter on March 7th to our member, Miss Ruth Lane Daniels, who served as a nurse with the Roosevelt Hospital Unit at Chaumont, France, and also to Miss Isabelle Byrne, another Red Cross nurse, who had also served in France.

Our programs for the year have been in keeping with the times and have been interesting, instructive and patriotic. Much social activity has been eliminated on account of the demands made upon us for war relief work.

EDITH M. KENT,
Historian.

Mary Clap Wooster Chapter (New Haven, Conn.). The recent Victory Loan campaign marked an episode in the history of our Chapter. Mrs. Willis L. Lines was chairman for the Chapter, and with an efficient committee the

record made was an enviable one. Bonds to the amount of \$224,700 were sold. The Society won two prizes of \$2000 and \$5000, respectively, taking the form of purchases added to its sales, for reaching the highest mark of any women's organization in the city, both from the largest results obtained from a single week's work and for selling the largest amount of bonds during the three weeks of the campaign.

Drives were conducted in many of the factories. A systematic campaign was successfully planned and managed by Mrs. Lines, extending over a period of seven weeks. The chairman began a month in advance, forming committees and doing the regular campaign work, pledging people to the purchase of bonds through her Chapter and having everything in readiness to reap the results when the drive proper began.

In addition to the \$7000 taken in prizes, the society won the much-coveted honor flag, showing that 75 per cent. of its members had either bought or sold bonds. This splendid record, of which the Chapter is justly proud, is due to the untiring efforts of Mrs. Lines, and places Mary Clap Wooster Chapter at the head of all women's organizations of the Victory Loan campaign in New Haven.

(MRS. FRANK W.) FLORA BARNUM HODGE,
Regent.

Abigail Hartman Rice Chapter (Washington, D. C.). With twenty-three of our members—over half of the total enrollment of the organization—directly engaged in war work for Uncle Sam, our Chapter has exemplified in a practical manner the wartime slogan of the D. A. R., "Service for Country." Nearly every department of the Government was represented on the Chapter's honor roll of Government workers, and every branch of auxiliary service was included among the volunteer efforts of its members. Some members served in the Navy's corps of yeomanettes, others devoted their time to establishing the Chapter's record of 1000 surgical dressings and over 100 knitted garments for the Red Cross, while others attended to the wounded in nearby camps.

Besides these individual efforts of members, the Chapter as a whole provided entertainment at enlisted men's recreation rooms, established under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. The Chapter is also pledged to the support of a French orphan. Over \$8000 was raised by individual and Chapter efforts for the first four Liberty Loans, and over \$200 raised for other causes. Home hospitality for soldiers was another feature of our war work, 55 house guests and 472 "table guests" being entertained.

(MRS. H. B.) WILLIE NEWKIRK GAUSS,
Regent.



GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

In answers to "Queries" it is essential to give Liber and Folio or "Bible Reference." Queries will be inserted as early as possible after they are received. Answers, partial answers, or any information regarding queries are requested. In answering queries please give the date of the magazine and the number of the query. All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes, accompanied with the number of the query and its signature. The Genealogical Editor reserves the right to print anything contained in the communication and will then forward the letter to the one sending the query.

MRS. MARGARET ROBERTS HODGES
Genealogical Editor, Annapolis, Maryland

QUERIES

6471. BERRY.—Sale.—Thomas Berry, b Oct. 22, 1789, d Mar. 3, 1845, m Cynthia S. Sale, b June 1795, d June 24, 1835, dau of ——— Sale & Jane Favre Sale. Both families moved from "White Chimnies," Caroline Co., Va., parents' full names of Robert Moore & Rev data relating to Berry & Sale families.—I. B. W.

6472. MOORE, CLARK, HOOD.—Rev. services & parents' full names of Robert Moore & Margaretta, or Margaret, Clark, who were m near Chambersburg, Pa., Apr. 18, 1805, by Rev. David Denny, V.D.M. I think Robert Moore's mother's name was Jean McDowell, & and that Margaretta Clark's mother's name was Tempe Hood. Robert Moore had 10 ch, 4 of whom grew up. They were Joseph Clark (Dr. J. C. Moore), b 1806; Jean McDowell, b 1807, m Philipp Painter 1825 at Cold Water, St. Genevieve Co., Miss., by Rev. John MacFarland; James Madison, b 1809; Mary Ann, b 1810, m Rev. E. N. Gardener by Rev. Wm. Kellerin at St. Genevieve Hotel, Apr., 1834; Robert Morrison, b 1820. The first mentioned Robert Moore, b Oct. 2, 1781, in Franklin Co., Pa., was of Scotch-Irish descent, & the eldest son; when 19 yrs of age he moved with his parents to Mercer Co., Pa. He served in the War of 1812, & was major of Militia in Chester Co., until 1832, when he moved to St. Genevieve Co., Mo. Here he was Justice of the Peace for many yrs & served in the Mo. Legislature, 1831-32. In 1835 he moved to Ill., where he laid out the town of Osceola. In 1839 he left Peoria Ill., for Oregon Territory, & d at Linn City, Ore., Sept. 1, 1857. I think Robert Moore served in Capt. Van Cleave Moore's Co. of Inf., 2nd Regt., N. J. detailed

Militia (p. 82. Record Officers & Men of New Jersey in Wars, 1791-1815.—M. C. H.

6473. LOWERY-SIMMONS.—David Lowery, my w's 3rd grandfather, is said to have been a sol & killed in Rev. He was either in Pa. or Md. His w's maiden name was Peggy Painter. They had 3 ch: David, William & Martha Ann. David Jr. m Ann ——— & had 2 ch: David & William. The 3rd David m Nancy Duncan & came to Stark Co., O., abt 1818. Joseph D. K. Lowery, son of David 3rd, b abt 1823, d 1888, was a sol in Civil War, being chief clerk to Gen. Thomas. No additional data as to the David Lowery who was in Rev. & his son. David 3rd came to O. abt 1818, was in Va. & Pa. I notice in the census of 1790 a William & David Lowery in Washington Co., Md. Joseph D. K. Lowery (my w's grandfather) m Mary Simmons. Her grandfather, Daniel Simmons, served as a pvt in Lt. James Peale's Co., 1st Md. Regt. of Foot. commanded by Col. John H. Stone in Rev. He was b abt 34 yrs before the Rev. Son's name not known. His grandson, Jacob L. Simmons, removed from Washington Co., Pa., to Stark Co., O., in 1833. Mary Simmons, dau of Jacob L., b 1823, d 1901. My w's grandmother, Mrs. Z. X. Snider, w of Pres. Z. X. Snider of the Col. State Teachers' College at Greeley, is a Simmons descendant. Datum wanted is the son of the Rev. sol, he being the father of Jacob L. Simmons.—W. O. P.

6474. LYTLE.—William Lytle, Lyttel or Little, came from Mayo Co., Ireland, to N. Y. C. in 1773, signed the Articles of Association of Goshen, N. Y., May 11, 1775. Enlisted in Rev. under Capts. Denton, John Little, & Thomas McKinstry, & Cols. Wynkoop, Nicholson, Van Rennselaer, & Malcolm. Engaged in battles

of St. John's, Montreal, Quebec, & White Plains, later moving to Huntington Co., Pa. He d July 8, 1883, Robt. Lytle (Lyttel or Little) came from Franklin Co., Pa., to Crete, Ind. Co., Pa., later to Sellersville, Ind. Co., & enlisted from this point in War of 1812 as a pvt. in Capt. John Barrickman's Co. of Inf., 1st (Ferree's) Regt., Pa. Militia. Discharged Nov. 15, 1812, at Mansfield. Am especially anxious to establish relationship with father & son. Any information relative to either of these parties or their service desired. Where was Barrickman's Co. enlisted, or state service?

(2) BLEAKNEY.—One William Bleakney, enlisted in Rev. from Cumberland Co., Pa. Wanted, data concerning his family. Have you a record of any other Bleakney, a merchant, enlisting from Philadelphia, or near there, and connected in any way with the Moorehead family?—T. M. B.

6475. ZIEGLE.—Please give the military records of the fol: George Henry Ziegel (or Seagle), w, Margaretta of Harrisburg, Pa.

(2) NEU.—John Nicholas Neu (or Nye, Neigh, Ney or Ny), w not given. His son John Phillip Neu (or Nye), w, Elizabeth Preiss, or Price, all from Lebanon Co., Pa.

(3) CALLAWAY.—Thomas Callaway lived in Halifax Co., Va., 1753. W, Elizabeth Ray, m & lived in Ash Co., N. C., near Jefferson City.

(4) RAY.—Jessie Ray, w Nellie Baker, Rev. sol under Washington in Ash Co. or Wilkes Co., N. C.

(5) ROBINSON.—William Robinson, lived in Caswell Co., N. C. W, Martha —.

(6) SWITZLER.—George or Peter Switzler's w, a dau of Peter Denig, first settled near Harrisburg, Pa., later in Orange, W. Va.

(7) DENIG.—Peter Denig, supposed to have lived in or near Harrisburg, Pa., or at Chambersburg, Pa.—R. M. T.

6476. PERRY.—Ensign Josiah Perry b 1751, d Aug., 1799, at or near Arlington, Vt., m Hannah Yeamans, b 1753, d 1794. Ensign Josiah Perry is said to be related to Com. Perry. (For Rev. service see "Vt. Records," p. 228, Doc. No. 30, p. 603, No. 58.) Ch: Samuel, b 1778, d 1824; Eunice, b 1781, m Elijah Hawley; Lydia, m — Hatch of Sandgate, Vt., moved to O. abt 1800. Wanted, given names & dates of — Perry who m — Hatch, with ancestry & all data concerning — Hatch, who probably lived at or near Sandgate. We have no historical library in Idaho, so I would be very grateful for any advice or help in finding & proving an ancestor.—H. W. S.

6477. BAYARD.—Wanted the name of the mother of Elizabeth Bayard. Her father's name was Col. Peter Bayard of "Bohemia Manor," Cecil Co., Md. Elizabeth Bayard m Rev. John Rodgers, D.D., in 1752. She d 1762. General

information in regard to this Bayard family desired. Mallory's "Bohemia Manor," printed 1888, Wilmington, Del., has 20 pp of Bayard family history. Where can I secure copy of same?—H. E. B.

(2) TAYLOR.—Chapman Taylor served in the S. C. Militia during Rev. Wanted, proof of his Rev. record, also maiden name of his w with necessary dates for D. A. R. membership. Chapman Taylor & family moved to Ky. & Tenn. after the war & finally settled in Athens, Ala. The name of his father & mother also wanted. He had 2 bros, Edmund & Leede Taylor, S. C.—A. E. B.

(3) FRAZIER-PATTON.—Isabella Frazier, b 1762, d 1822, m Capt. Robert Patton, York Co., Pa., a sol in Continental Lines of Pa. Would like the names of Isabella Frazier's father & mother with general information necessary for D. A. R. membership.—A. E. B.

(4) FRAZIER.—Robert Frazier was a Rev. sol. at St. John's Island, it is said. He m — Riley. Would like record of same with w's given name & general information in regard to Frazier family.—A. E. B.

6478. STORM.—John Storm, my paternal ancestor, b 1808 in Mohawk Valley, N. Y. (in Schenectady, I think), m Harriett Sperry, b in Conn. His son (my father, Chas. E. Storm) m Isabel Lamb. Would like the name of the father of John O. Storm & his Rev. record. Is Isaac Storm of Dutchess Co., N. Y., & the ancestor of No. 29157, found in "Lineage Book," vol. xxx, related to the above mentioned John O. Storm? All information gladly received. There was a Nathan Lamb, & Geo. De Witt Lamb of Vt. in Isaac Storm's family.—A. S.

6479. FINNEY.—Wanted, the name of the father of Lewis Howarth Finney who fought in War of 1812, & enlisted in Md. He m Christiana Hurst of Md. I have his record of War of 1812 but I wish the name & all data of his father who was in Rev., also name of his w. His mother's maiden name was Howarth & owned the Laurel Hill Big Mills at Baltimore, Md. Louis Finney was b 1798, Accomack Co., Va.

(2) Can any one give the names & dates of my grandfather & grandmother's bs & of their father & mother & Rev records? My father's father was Salisbury Collins of East New Market, Md., where my father was b 1821. (His mother was Elizabeth Mackey.) He had 2 bros, John & Jackson Collins, & 1 sister, Deborah, who m Dr. Ross of Md., all deceased. Wanted, name of the father of Salisbury & Elizabeth (Mackey) Collins, father & mother & the b dates & all other information possible.—B. K. T.

6480. RAWLINS - HOLLODAY. — In Pierce's "Register Revolutionary Pay to Soldiers," appears the name "John Rollings, No. 22443." John Rollin served in Rev. His name appears in a list of the Va. Line who received certificates for the balance of their full pay under act of Assembly passed Nov. Session, 1781 (War Department Records). (The name Rawlins was spelled Rollings, Rowlin, Rawlings, etc.) Is this the same John Rawlins who is mentioned in the will of his father, James Rawlings, Nov. 15, 1781 (Spotsylvania Co. Records by Crozier), p. 41; also mentioned in will of his father-in-law, Benjamin Holloday (Halladay, Holliday, etc.) March 18, 1785 (see Spots. Records, p. 42). His 1st w was Nancy Holloday by whom he had a large family including Levi Rawlins (my grandfather). He m (2) Jane Bush Emery, moved to Mo., d near Franklin, Howard Co., 1820. Among the ch by 2nd m was James Dawson Rawlins, father of General John Aaron Rawlins, General Grant's Chief of Staff, & late Secretary of War. Would like to establish true Rev. record of John Rawlins. Also would like to know the last name of Benj. Holloday's 2nd wife Mary, (Spots. Co. Records, p. 487) with the date of this m, & his Rev. service. A "Benj. Holloday served under Lieut. Col. Wm. Heth and Col. John Nevill. Enlisted Oct. 7, 1777, to serve 4 years" (War Dept. Records). Believe this was a nephew. John, Joseph & Benjamin Holloday, bros., were inspectors of tobacco at Fredericksburg, Va., the latter two reappointed June 19, 1777. This office was held by a Holloday for over 50 yrs. Benjamin, Sr., was a son of Capt. John Holloday, Capt. of the Spotsylvania Co. Rangers, who moved from lower Va. to that co. in 1702.

(2) HANSBROUGH-LOVING.—William Hansbrough was a pvt in 2nd regt. regular service of the state of Va., & his widow Sarah (Vaughan) Hansbrough received a pension (W. 3808 the pension number) for husband's Rev service. In the D. A. R. Library at Memorial Continental Hall is a typewritten list of the first Rifle Co. of Amherst Co., Va., containing the names of John Hansbrough, William Hansbrough, Sr., & William Hansbrough, Jr. Was William Hansbrough, Sr., the father of William Hansbrough, Jr.? The latter had a bro John & their mother was a Miss Loving of Albemarle Co., Va. Who was their father, if not William, Sr.? Would like to know date of m as well as names of their parents. William Hansbrough, Jr., moved to Culpeper Co. some time after Rev. & m Sarah Vaughan, dau of William Vaughan, Nov. 5, 1786, the Rev. John Woodville performing the ceremony. This m is recorded in Culpeper.

(3) HARMAN.—Capt. Emanuel Harman (or Harmon) was in the 2nd Bat., 5th Co. of Pa., Apr 5, 1778. Did he or any of his family ever live in Gettysburg? Was he m, if so, to whom, & what were the names of his ch? Was Mary Magdalen Harmon who m John Phillips, formerly of Phila., in Gettysburg in 1806, any relation to him? She had a nephew, Emanuel Harmon, who lived at the old homestead near Gettysburg, later known as the Katalysene Spgs. Will be glad to have information in any way connected with this family.—A. H. C.

6481. DEMAREST.—Wanted, ancestry of the Demarests who came to this country following the persecution & settled in N. Y. & N. J. Names of the father & 5 bros desired. One of the bros. was Peter, who had a dau Rachel, a family name.

(2) LANHAM.—Wanted the gen of the Lanham family.—C. R. D.

6482. ARMSTRONG.—Who were parents of Mary Armstrong who m Alexander Mebane, Jr., Feb. 1767, in Orange Co., N. C.?

(2) ALLEN.—Who were the parents of William Allen who m Mary Morgan in Ky. abt 1800? She was the dau of John Morgan, who with his bro, Morgan Morgan, emigrated from Va. to Ky. abt 1788. Abt 1800 they moved to La. The Allen family is said to have moved to Ky. from Va. abt the same time.

(3) CHEW.—Wanted, family data of William Chew who served under Capt. Evan Shelby at King's Mountain. His son James Chew m Mary Caroline Deaderick of Nashville, Tenn., in 1810. Was William Chew related to David Chew, Sr., given in the Va. Enumeration for 1783 as a resident of Shenandoah Co.? Who was David Chew, Sr.'s wife?—P. G. A.

6483. HICKOX.—Sarah Hickox, dau of Stephen Hickox of Williamstown, Mass., m Moses Rich, b Feb. 3, 1767. Wanted, date of b of Sarah Hickox, & her mother's name, with Rev service.—I. B. H.

ANSWERS

5142. BROWN.—N. Y. Hist. Gaz., pp. 650-1. Isaac & Abram Brown were from Stockbridge, Mass., & settled, 1791, in the valley of Oswego, Tioga Co., N. Y. (see Berkshire Co.).—Mrs. Edith E. Johnson, 312 N. 7th St., Yakima, Wash.

6082. May 1918.—ALLEN.—Ebenezer Allen who m Lucy Chapman served in Rev. but on the wrong side for any descendant to become a D. A. R. through his service, according to pp. 406 & 711 of R. P. Smith's "Hist. Gaz. of N. Y." 1860. "The 1st white man that lived within the limits of Wyo. Co. was a Tory, named Ebenezer Allen, who in consequence of his crimes fled from Pa. & joined the Indians abt 1780. He located upon the Genesee & for

a time lived upon the lands of Mary Jemison (the "old white woman" of the Senecas). He afterwards built the 1st saw & grist mill on the present site of Rochester in 1788-9, but sold it to Col. Josiah Fish who came from Vt. abt 1794. Allen & his bro-in-law, Christopher Dugan, commenced a settlement near mouth of Oatka Creek (then called "Allen's Creek"), a short distance below Scottville, where Allen had a very comfortable log-house & abt 60 acres in what is now the town of Wheatland. Peter Shaeffer, & sons, Peter & Jacob, came from Pa. in Dec., 1789, & became purchasers of his farm at \$2.50 per acre. After the sale Allen left with his family (which included Lucy Chapman, see p. 406) for Mt. Morris & later moved to Canada. (See also p. 711, note 7, 402-404-384-398.) Col. Ebenezer Allen was of Timmouth, Vt., & was in command of the militia & stationed at Ft. Vengeance (Pittsford) during 1780. He discharged the militia in Oct.—"Hist. of Pittsford, Vt."

6133. BROWN.—Peter Brown's ch and grandch Peter Brown the *Mayflower* passenger m (1) Martha (—) Ford, m (2) Mary ——. Ch. of Peter and Martha (—) Brown: Mary, m Ephraim Tinkham; Priscilla, m Wm. Allen. of Peter and Mary (—) Brown: Rebecca, m Wm. Snow s. p. Ch d young. Ch of Mary Brown and Ephraim Tinkham. Ebenezer, m Elizabeth Burroughs; Ephraim, m Esther Wright; Helkiah, m Ruth —; Isaac, m Sarah King; John, m Sarah —; Mary, m John Tomson; Peter m Mercy Mendall. Ch of Rebecca Brown and Wm. Snow: Benjamin Snow 3 m (1) Elizabeth 3 Alden (Joseph 2, John 1); m (2) Sarah (Allen) Cary. Hannah Snow 3 m (1) Miles Rickard; m (2) Joseph Howes. She left no ch. James Snow 3 d unmarried. Joseph Snow 3 m Hope Still. She probably was a dau of Joseph 2 Allen (John 1); but conclusive proof has not been discovered. Lydia Snow 3. Mary Snow 3, probably m John Richard; no conclusive proof. Rebecca Snow 3 m Samuel Richard. William Snow 3 m Naomi Whitman. — 2 Brown (Peter 1). Name and sex unknown; d in childhood.—*Carrie White Avery*, 254 Stoney Ave., Shreveport, La.

6140. BULL.—I have Com. Bull's "The Bull's of Pa." & have had correspondence with him. Henry Bull, b 1749, d 1816, son of Richard, is buried there, also his w, Grace Brown, b —, d 1838. I have Rev. service for Henry. If I find date of w's b & of their m I would have complete record. Jemima Bull, b 1787, d 1830, the dau of Henry & Grace (Brown) Bull m my grandfather, Francis Jordan, son of Amos & grandson of Francis Jordan, b 1733, d 1804, both of whom served in Rev. from

Philadelphia Co. Abt 1784 they moved to Cumberland Co. & settled near the Bulls. Where is burial place of this 1st Francis & Catherine? They m in 1759 & both d in 1804. From an old letter I find this statement abt the Jordans: "Some of the older ones of the Jordan family were buried in a field enclosed with a rail fence, half way up the point of Tuscarora Mountain, above Millerstown." They lived there in the early days, as they had to be near the fort of Carlisle for protection from Indians. Is the name "Jordan" found on any of the gravestones? From the "History of the Juniata and Susquehanna Valleys" I found that Henry Bull's w, Grace Brown, was the dau of Robert Brown, & I wish to know if he was buried there also. I have found taxes for all these people in this locality. I have found Rev. service for Robert Brown, & am anxious to locate his grave & that of his w Martha ——. If any of these people are buried in Bull's Hill graveyard there will probably be a "Sarah Davis" buried there abt whom I wish to obtain information.—*Mrs. Carrie A. Brewster*, 719 So. Broad St., Mankato, Minn.

6157. ALLEN.—Among the early settlers in the eastern part of White Creek, Wash. Co., N. Y., were John & Ebenezer Allen. This town was formed from Cambridge, which was granted to 60 persons, mostly residents of Hebron, Conn., in July, 1761. The patent was conditional on the settlement of 30 families within 3 yrs. 100 acres were surveyed & offered to each family. These farms lay on both sides of Owl Kil. This was called the Colerain Colony, 1766 (pp. 686, 680). Argyle was conveyed to 83 families, mostly Scotch, & settlement began in 1765. The family of John Allen, a Tory living on lot 35, was murdered by Indians belonging to Burgoyne's army, July 26, 1777. This family had been assured protection by Burgoyne; their murder, together that of Jane McCrea, had the tendency to convert many persons formerly Tories, p. 679, from "Hist. & Stat. Gaz. of N. Y." by R. P. Smith, 1860. In 1777 an Ebenezer Allen was pound master in White Creek (T. Rec.). In 1800 John Allen was assessor in White Creek (T. Rec.). "Hist. Gaz. N. Y." p. 293—Wm. & Ethan Allen settled in Wales, Erie Co. in 1806. In 1825 John Allen related the story of finding in 1813 an Indian hatchet imbedded in a tree at Wales Center & said that it was his bro Truman who put it there. An Indian came there abt 1810 & exhibited the skin of a murdered white child, & skinned the child for the purpose of making it into a tobacco pouch. Truman became so enraged that he followed the Indian to Wales & shot him; burying his body in the sand he stuck the hatchet in the tree where it was found (p. 464). Wm. & Nath'l

Allen came from Conn. to Stueben (now Floyd), Oneida Co., 1790.—*Mrs. Edith Ellsworth Johnson*, 312 N. 7th St., Yakima, Wash.

6179. KEYES.—Write Mr. E. C. Parkhurst, 2837 S. 60th Ave., Cicero, Ill., for information from "Keyes' Genealogy." The "Keyes' Genealogy" is in the Newbury Library, Chicago.—*Mrs. Effie Wells Loricks*, 109 South Eliza St., Pipestone, Minn.

6187. (2) RANDALL.—Abram Randall, b Colchester, Dec. 6, 1758, d Mohawk, N. Y., Nov. 11, 1831, m (1) at Colchester, Nov. 21, 1783, Hannah Stark, b Bozrah, Conn., Nov. 19, 1762, d Mohawk, N. Y., May 25, 1812. Abram m (2) Rhoda Wilmarth, b Chester, Mass., d at Deerfield, N. Y., June 30, 1856. Abram was son of Sylvester Randall, b 1735, at Stonington, d at Colchester, Aug. 7, 1738, and wife, Martha Wrightman, b Colchester, 1738, d there June 15, 1819; m there in 1757. Sylvester Randall is mentioned in town records of 1762. He was son of Benjamin Randall, b Stonington, June 2, 1715, d Colchester, June 15, 1811, and wife, Ruth Brown, b Stonington, and d at Colchester, May 20, 1791; m at Stonington 1733. Benjamin Randall was son of John Randall, Jr., b Westerly, R. I., 1666, and d in Stonington, and his 2d wife, Mary Baldwin, b Stonington, 1675, m 1706. John Randall, Jr., was son of John Randall, b Bath, Eng., 1629, d Westerly, R. I., 1685, and his wife, Elizabeth Morton, b in Eng., d in Westerly. John was son of Matthew, Mayor of London in 1627, and Elizabeth was sister of Sir William Morton, who d 1669, in New London, Conn., both being descendants of the half bro of William the Conqueror. I can give further data on descendants of Abram and Hannah Stark Randall if desired.—*Mrs. F. C. Buckley*, 1610 16th St., Superior, Wis.

6246. (2) SANDIDGE.—I am descended from James Sandidge and my record has been approved by the D. A. R. John Sandidge, who m Mary Wood, was a bro to my James, and I have every date. Perhaps William, whose wife was Elizabeth, was also a bro of James and John. The father of William, James and John was named William and his wife was Ann. I have documentary evidence to above-mentioned genealogy.—(*Mrs. E. S.*) *Maude Norton Woolfork*, National No. 104950.

6249. WHITING.—I note your query regarding James and William Whiting. I have the D. A. R. record of John Parker. He is a son of Nathaniel Parker and his wife, Ann Clayton, but I have not the date. She is supposed to be a dau of John Clayton and Elizabeth Whiting. John Clayton was b in Eng., 1685, and d in Gloucester Co., Va., 1773. He was an eminent botanist and had a botanical garden on his estate, which he called "Windsor." He m

Elizabeth Whiting, 1723, and had several sons and daus.—*Mrs. P. S. Tilson*, 1516 McGowan, Houston, Tex.

6253. SHORT.—My g.-grandfather William Short lived in Northern Va. He had a bro Henry. William, b 1776, m Charlotte Burns.—*Martha J. Woods*, 503 S. Walnut St., Springfield, Ill.

6261. LINN.—Rev service of Joseph Linn, 1725-1800, wife, Martha Kirkpatrick, is found in Stricker's "Men of New Jersey in Rev.," pp. 347 and 372; also Snell's "History of Sussex and Warren Cos. of N. J.," p. 273; also D. A. R. Lineage, Vol. 36, p. 332.—*Mrs. Henry B. Howell*, Bergen Chapter, Jersey City.

6261. M. S. will find the records sought in the "History of Sussex & Warren Cos., N. J.," compiled by James P. Snell, on pp. 67 & 68, under the title of "Rosters of officers and privates."—*Mary A. Crouse Griggs*, Netcong, N. J.

6264. BRYAN.—I have quite a little Bryan data and would like to exchange with O. B. E. While I don't find the name *Simeon* in these records, she might know from which branch he comes, if he is from the line of Wm. Smith Bryan, d deported to the colony of Va. in 1650 as a rebellious subject—with his family goods and chattels, consisting of a shipload?—*Mrs. Berius Brien*, 631 Grand Ave., Dayton, O.

6270. MORRIS.—Did the Thomas Morris mentioned, move from Pa. to Ohio & take up land in or near Circleville, O. (Pickaway Co.), in 1806? He was my grandfather. There are Morris in Circleville & I hear they have his deed for land, signed by Thos. Jefferson, in 1806, also that these Pa. Morris came originally from N. J., where they founded Morristown. My grandfather, Thomas Morris, was the son of Thomas Morris who came to Ohio. Thomas (my relative) m Matilda Penninger & they moved to Iowa.—*Mrs. Donald C. McCreey*, Springfield, Mo.

6274. SAMPSON.—This record of the Sampson family was taken from the "Sampson Gen," pub 1864. The only Elisha mentioned was b in 178—but aside from mention of the 2 ws, nothing is given. His father's name was Elijah—grandfather John & grandfather Stephen. In a footnote it says there must have been error in the "History of Durebury" by Winsor, in giving to Elijah & Ruth 3 ch who really belonged to another Elijah Sampson who lived in Durebury at the same time. Their ch (Elijah and Ruth) must be error in Sampson & Bradford record of No. 1 & No. 2. 1. Priscilla, b Oct. 18, 1762, m Apr. 16, 1785, to Wm. Soule; 2. Abigail, b Jan. 16, 1761, m Isaac Sampson, son of Abner; 3. Zopher, b —, unm, d in Eng.; 4. Elijah, b —, unm; 5. Ruth, b Apr. 24, 1767, m Cyrus Brewster; 6.

Stephen, b Sept. 23, 1768, m Deborah Delano; 7. Bradford, b Nov. 11, 1772, m Rebecca Weston; 8. Weathe, b Apr. 22, 1773 or 1774, m Wm. Lewis; 9. Bartlett, b —, a mariner of Duxbury, m Wealthy Weston; 10. Deborah, b —, d aged 3; 11 and 12. Elizabeth, b Apr. 4, 1778, unm, d Mar. 15, 1815; Dorcas, b Apr. 4, 1778 (twins), d in childhood; 13. Deborah, b —, m Cyrus Brewster (husband of sister Ruth); 14. *Elisha*, b 178—, m twice, (1) Lucy Weston, (2) Rebecca Paulding; 15. Sylvia, b Oct. 26, 1784, m James Burgess. Elijah Sampson, b in Duxbury June 7, 1734, m Sept. 3, 1761, to Ruth, b Apr. 24, 1767, m Cyrus Brewster; 6. of Hon. Gamaliel & Abigail (Bartlett) Bradford. Gamaliel was the son of Samuel who was son of Major William & grandson of Gov. Wm. Bradford. He was a "yeoman," passed his life in Duxbury, d Mar. 16, 1805, aged 71. His widow Ruth d 1812, aged 69.—*Mrs. W. W. Crook*, 1131 N. 2nd St., Clinton, Ia.

6287. LATHAM.—Nehemiah Latham, b 1735, d 1807, aged 74, m Lucy Harris, b 1739, d July 1, 1801. His son, Arthur Latham, b in Bridgewater, Feb. 16, 1758, d in Lyme, N. H., Nov. 25, 1845, m May 21, 1782, Mary Port (dau of Peter Port), b May 20, 1760, d Feb. 19, 1836. Ch: Robert L., b Feb. 9, 1783; d Sept. 25,—Lucy Latham, b Dec. 8, 1786, d Dec. 16, 1786; William Harris, b June 13, 1788, d Sept. 17, 1868; Mary Thompson, b July 1, 1790, d June 3, 1814; Allen Latham, b July 1, 1792, d Mar. 28,—Bela Latham, b May 23, 1784, d Apr. 22, 1848; Nehemiah Latham, b May 23, 1796, d Aug. 21, 1818, m Feb., 1818, Mary Moore, d without issue; Bezer Latham, b Apr. 9, 1798, d Feb. 15, 1863; John Thompson, b June 5, 1800, d July 31, 1801; Arthur Latham, b Sept. 7, 1802. Arthur Latham, b in B'ter, Feb. 16, 1758, in a one-story house above "Sandy Hill." He was a carpenter & was 1 yr in Rev. Went to Lyme, N. H., 1781.—*Miss Sam. E. Wilbur*, Registrar Deborah Sampson Chapter.

6292. (1) and (2) I have sent your query to the Rev. James H. B. Hall (Chelsea, Shelby Co., Ala.), who is a grandson of Rev. James Hall, and may be able to give you help. I am quite sure that your line and his converge somewhere, as on the maternal side he descends from John Blair (who lived in Washington Co., Tenn.) and Jean Gamble. John Blair m (2) Mrs. Hannah Caruther and had a dau who m into the Biddle family. I think this Jean Gamble was possibly a sister to your Hannah. I am at work on a Blair family history, and have lately been developing the records of the Tenn. Blairs. In connection with the Hall query, I suggest that you look for Nathaniel Hall's Rev

service in N. C. If I am not mistaken, you will find data in Guilford Co. I feel quite certain that Nathaniel Hall m Elizabeth Doak. Rev. Samuel Doak, as you probably know, was the founder of Old Salem Church and first president of Washington College. He is buried in the old Salem graveyard, and a memorial tombstone was recently erected there in recognition of his service to Washington Co. I think Hugh Crawford was probably your great-great-grandfather. If so, I would like to know whether you were related in any way to the Blairs? There were two generations of Crawfords who intermarried with the Blairs, of Jonesboro, Tenn. I think the descendants went to Ill. Do you know anything about these Blair-Crawfords? The Baptismal Records of N. Mountain Meeting (Rev. John Craig), 1740-1749, printed in full at the back of the "Maxwell Genealogy." These records contain the following entries:

"Samuel Doak's son David, baptized on Dec. 9, 1740.

"Samuel Doak's dau Elizabeth, baptized on May 19, 1747.

"John Doages' dau Thankful, baptized June 30, 1743.

"David Doack's son William, baptized Nov. 5, 1747."

Thankful Doak was the wife of Gov. William Hall, of Tenn., and Elizabeth Doak, according to D. C. C., m Nathaniel Hall, whose Rev service is desired. This Nathaniel Hall was a near kinsman of Gov. William Hall.—*Eleanor M. Heistand Moore*, 1708 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.

6294. FULLER-KIMBALL.—My mother, Ada Fuller (Riddle), is the dau of Benjamin Andrew Fuller, son of Jacob Fuller. Benjamin Andrew was b Dec. 27, 1818, the fourth child of a family of 12 on or near Lake Canandaigua in Western N. Y. He left home when 10 or 12 yrs of age and lost trace of his family. Jacob Fuller, his father, is supposed to have come to Western N. Y. from New Eng., and it was B. A.'s impression his father had been a boot and shoe merchant in N. Y. at one time, but it was rumored that he was a toll-gate keeper in Western N. Y. He was b Mar. 30, 1792, and m Elizabeth (last name unknown). B. A. often spoke of a grandmother in New Eng. who had remarried at the age of 80 or 90 yrs.—*G. Louise Riddle*, Box 356, Caldwell, Ida.

6296. IJAIS.—The military record of John Ijais is given in "Vol. 18 of the Md. arch." He served under Capt. William Brogden as 3d Lt. He m Mary Waters and left 6 children, whose descendants are scattered over many parts of the country.—*Mrs. L. P. Wilson*, 3910 Cottage Ave., Baltimore, Md.

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